FBIS DAILY REPORT

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AGUIRRE LANARI RETURNS FROM NEW YORK TRIP

PY101352 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2013 GMT 8 Oct 83

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 8 Oct (DYN) -- Argentine Foreign Minister Juan Ramon Aguirre Lanari noted here today that U.S. authorities showed "a favorable attitude" by upholding their previous vote at the United Nations regarding the Malvinas issue. He also criticized the British Government for refusing to resume diplomatic negotiations to seek a solution to the conflict.

He also noted that during his meeting with U.S. authorities he had discussed the possible purchase of U.S. arms "because they are cheaper." However, he noted that this "is part of a regular reequipment program since we are not rearming for belligerent objectives." Aguirre Lanari made this statement during a press conference he held this morning at Ezeiza International Airport upon his arrival from the United States, where during his 2-week stay he attended the UN General assembly meetings and met with U.S. officials.

Asked about his meeting with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, the Argentine foreign minister noted that they had discussed several issues and that he took advantage of the opportunity to "give Shultz a detailed briefing" on the general elections to be held on 30 October.

Discusses UN General Assembly

PY071222 Buenos Aires Argentina Televisora Color Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 7 Oct 83

[Interview granted by Argentine Foreign Minister Juan Aguirre Lanari at UN Headquarters in New York to Roberto Maidana for the "28 Millones" program; date not given -- no indication if live or recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] Good evening, Mr Minister, and thank you very much.

[Answer] Thank you.

[Question] Since we started two Mondays ago by reporting on a substantial portion of your address to the 38th UN General Assembly, and since you about to return to Buenos Aires, we would like to end our report with some sort of evaluation on the performance here of the Argentine Foreign Service's representation. What could you tell us about it, sir?

[Answer] I would evaluate it as is in keeping with the purpose or strategy which I had adopted together with my aides. We came to the Assembly so that Argentina may be duly represented at this first round where the general outline of the problem is presented by the foreign ministers or chiefs of state present. But, of course, we could not neglect those subjects [passage indistinct] such as the specific subject of our Malvinas Islands.

[Question] Why don't we refer to each subject separately, and since you have already mentioned this very important one, could you tell us how things stand regarding the Malvinas?

[Answer] We have complied with our duty, that is, in the first place I devoted a great part of my address to the UN General Assembly to explain our stance on the issue, which our country knows very well, but which is always convenient to emphasize to international opinion.

I held various meetings with foreign ministers of Latin America as well as other countries of the world, especially with countries which in some cases did not agree with our position. This was done to clarify this issue.

[Question] Incidentially, Mr Aguirre Lanari, today you met with U.S. Secretary of State Shultz.

[Answer] That's right. We held a meeting which we had arranged a few days ago. On this occasion we discussed issues of bilateral interest.

[Question] Last year the United States supported the Latin American motion on the Malvinas. Do you think it will do the same again?

[Answer] Nothing has been decided in that regard, but I hope that it will do so. As you well know, sometimes any country which votes in favor has to take certain issues into account. I noticed a favorable attitude in Secretary Shultz, but this is in keeping with the position the United States upheld last year since it voted in our favor. However, no official decision has yet been taken.

[Question] You also met with your Chilean colleague, Minister Miguel Schweitzer. There are many important subjects to be discussed between the two countries, including the southern border conflict.

[Answer] Naturally, we took advantage of the fact that we were both at the UN General Assembly. We held a meeting this afternoon during which we discussed subjects regarding the relationship between the two countries such as integration. This subject needs urgent attention because, without disregarding what has already been done, it will be of great benefit to the two countries. We also discussed the papal mediation. The discussion of the subject was also attended by the heads of the two delegations to the Holy See, that is, Etcheverry Borneo and Videla, respectively. We agreed that it was necessary to speed up the negotiations being carried out within the mediation effort in order to find feasible solutions as soon as possible.

ECONOMY MINISTER BRIEFS JUNTA ON FOREIGN DEBT

FY110149 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0107 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 10 Oct (TELAM) -- The Military Junta was briefed today by Economy Minister Jorge Wehbe on the refinancing of the foreign debt, and together they considered the handling of renegotiations.

After the work session, the Military Junta released a communique which reads as follows: Today at the Condor Building, headquarters of the Air Force, the Military Junta held a meeting attended by Air Force Commander Brigadier General Augusto Jorge Hughes, Navy Commander Admiral Ruben Franco, and Army Commander General Cristino Nicolaides.

The meeting, which began at 1600, was also attended by President General Reynaldo Bignone, retired, and Economy Minister Jorge Wehbe. The economy minister reported on all that has been done regarding the refinancing of the foreign debt, and on other topics pertaining to his portfolio.

The basis for tackling negotiations by the government regarding aspects related to the renegotiation of the foreign debt was agreed on. The meeting ended at 2000.

LA PRENSA COMMENTARY ON FOREIGN DEBT INTRIGUES

PY101953 Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 6 Oct 83 pp 1, 4

[Iglesias Rouco commentary: "The Western Hemisphere's Ultimatum"]

[Excerpt] In the very serious situation of the renegotiation of the foreign debt, many people here forget that the Argentine gold reserves are deposited in the United States. This causes the issue of an emergency economic program to become, as the bureaucrats would say, an issue of "extreme priority" within the Peronist as well as the Radical Party. This issue has even become more important than the development of their respective electoral campaigns and their relationship with the military power. All of a sudden they have realized that their economic programs for the first months in power, which were planned and confidential, have become to a large extent outdated. And it couldn't be otherwise. Should a suspension of payments be implemented, Argentina would be unable to import as well as to export, since the creditors would automatically "freeze" the international letters of credit. As a consequence, the industrial sector and the majority of the domestic public services would be unable to opeate. The path for a coup would be clear. But it is worthwhile wondering how long a government emerging from such a coup could survive under such circumstances.

A few weeks ago, envoys of several important U.S. sectors came allegedly to investigate among the political parties the possibility of an interruption of the current electoral process. This mission came not with the purpose of supressing the elections, but with the objective of reshuffling the military leadership before 30 October so that the constitutional authorities could start their administration on better grounds; with certain problems, such as the "missing" persons and the Malvinas, solved from the political point of view. However, as far as we know, all the politicians who were consulted voiced their opposition to the possibility which, in their opinion, could lead to armed confrontations and even civil war. As soon as the United States and the EEC, which decidedly support Argentina's "institutionalization process," considered this point of view reasonable, the Western powers, with the possible exception of Great Britain, doubled their efforts and warnings that Argentina should strictly observe the current electoral "timetable." But it was precisely at this point that the local small groups of coup plotters, most of which are against NATO, started working more eagerly for their [illegible] attempt. It is difficult to determine to what extent the new and surprising campaign launched against the agreements with the IMF and the renegotiation of the foreign debt, and prob[illegible] Judge Pinto Kramer's intervention, are linked to this action. It also remains to be seen what role will be played in all this by the union leaders' support for the labor union-military pact, and the "revolutionary" left, many of whose active members have returned to the country and at present are fully engaged in the task of infiltrating the Armed Forces and other sectors, protected by the ultranationalism which prevailed after the Malvinas. It could be said that the suspicions of certain political circles in this regard are based on recent incidents such as those caused by General Verplaetsen, Herminio Iglesias, and Lorenzo Miguel, in addition to the "intransigent" position adopted by the Air Force regarding the president and Minister Wehbe. But it is also a fact that such a rarified atmosphere as the one which currently prevails in Argentina does not need any more additions to contribute to all sorts of speculations, even the most outrageous ones.

Be that as it may, it is obvious that the rumor of a coup, probably more than Judge Pinto Kramer's decision, hardened the Western hemisphere's position regardinh Guenos Aires. With its threats, the "North" is trying to prevent the coup plotters from enjoying a financial solution reached with the "institutionalizing" currents; a solution which, after taking over power, could guarantee the government established by coup a certain time in power, probably short, but long enough to restrain the future constitutional government even more. At the same time, the West's hard reaction -- and this reaction entails more than a fixed deadline until 17 October the IMF deadline for the renegotiations of the foreign debt] -- allows the United States and Europe to place the political parties in charge of a great part of the financial agreement, even if it may be for their own convenience. In this regard it should be recalled that shortly after the crisis at the end of last week, when the consequences of the La Plata incidents could still be felt, the IMF and international bankers requested Buenos Aires, in a very confidential manner, to assert its desire to continue negotiating within the international sphere. Luders and Alfonsin agreed to this. It can also be noticed that despite the demands of their electoral campaigns, the two parties have also tacitly supported the agreement reached by Minister Wehbe through their silence and indirect statements. In sum, the United States and Europe are seeking two objectives through the hardening of their attitude: 1. To prevent the "ultranationalists" from carrying out a coup and to cushion their power to conditions; 2. To consolidate the political parties' role and thus strengthen them for the "institutionalization" process.

The message of the Western hemisphere's ultimatum is that Argentina cannot survive without democracy. Therefore, it is not surprising that the current protests against U.S. "imperialism" and the agreements signed by Wehbe and Gonzalez del Solar with the IMF, and even against the 17 October deadline (a symbolic date in Argentina [traditional Peronist celebration] if such dates exist) come from the fascist and Marxist sectors which are now united in the most clear "tactic alliance" of our history.

In our opinion, it is important that we, Argentines, correctly interpret the scope of the Western hemisphere's position and that of the "alliance" which is against it -- in addition to the "interchangeable" individuals currently offered by the Peronist and Radical Parties -- which could seriously damage the mechanisms for changes and ideologic differences, without which no democracy is feasible.

APPELLATE COURT APPLIES AMNESTY LAW TO CASES

PY110020 Buenos Aires [redacted] Spanish 1410 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 10 Oct (NA) -- The Appellate Court, First Chamber, has vacated ongoing penal actions against four individuals indicted for subversive activities, and it did so in compliance with the Amnesty Law. This was the first concrete application of the controversial law.

In turn, Trial Judge Felix Esteban Dufour ruled in favor of the Amnesty Law and submitted to the Appellate Court the case portfolio on the pretrial inquest regarding the kidnapping of Luis Antonio Barrasi, which was allegedly perpetrated by security agents.

GOVERNMENT SEEKS DETAILS ON UK-CHILEAN MANEUVERS

PY112213 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1609 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 11 Oct (DYN) -- Presidential spokesman Eduardo Maschwitz has reported that the national government has made use of "the regular channels" to request information on alleged joint maneuvers that, according to today's press reports, British and Chilean ships would be staging in waters of the Straits of Magellan.

Asked on the matter, Maschwitz said that the government "has no official notice" of the alleged joint military maneuvers; therefore, he went on, President Reynaldo Bignone will make no comments on the matter, because he does not usually pass judgment on unconfirmed reports.

He nontheless explained that "information is being requested through the regular channels" in order to learn whether the reports are true.

Maschwitz was asked whether the president considered that this alleged Chilean-British operation might affect the negotiations over the Beagle dispute that Argentine and Chile are holding under the pope's mediation. The presidential spokesman replied that "it would be inappropriate to pass judgment" without official information on the matter.

The presidential spokesman was consulted about a report published by the morning paper LA PRENSA today; this paper quoted New York newspapers which, in turn, had published information originating with the Council of Hemispheric Affairs.

According to the LA PRENSA report, Chilean and British ships are staging maneuvers near Dawson Island, in Chilean waters in the Magellan Strait; six C-130 Hercules cargo planes and two Royal Air Force planes equipped with intelligence-gathering radar are also reportedly operating from an airstrip on the island. The report concludes by saying that the airstrip will be enlarged with British assistance and that it is not known why Chile decided to expand its Dawson Island airstrip facilities.

Chilean Embassy Denies Report

PY112359 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1625 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 11 Oct (TELAM) -- In a communique released by Enrique Gandasegui, press attache for the Chilean Embassy in Argentina, the Chilean Embassy categorically denies a report made by a Buenos Aires newspaper about alleged Chilean-British maneuvers in the Magallean Strait. The communique added that the publication is not only absolutely false, but that it also favors the sectors that are trying to separate Chile and Argentina, because cooperation between the two countries is particularly necessary now.

BOLIVIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR VISIT

PY101533 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1315 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 10 Oct (NA) -- Bolivian Foreign Minister Jose Ortiz Mercado said today that the exploitation of the Pilcomayo and Bermejo River basins will be granted priority in the meetings he will hold with his Argentine colleague.

He also noted that during his meetings with Argentine Foreign Minister Aguirre Lanari, they "will review the entire spectrum of Bolivian-Argentine relations and [words indistinct] at international forums so as to confront the international crisis."

Minutes before entering Aguirre Lanari's office, Ortiz Mercado said that "we will surely issue a joint declaration." The Bolivian foreign minister, who is in Argentina in response to an official invitation extended by the Argentine Government, will stay in our country for several days.

GOVERNMENT GRANTS NEW WAGE BONUSES; SEEKS ACCORD

FY100220 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 8 Oct 83 p 1

[Text] Buenos Aires, 8 Oct (NA-DYN) -- The government will not deduct from the half-yearly wage bonus of $a 800 advanced to workers in September and October and will grant two additional payments of $a 400 to be made on November 10 and December 10 as part of a wage policy designed to avert any new strikes, Labour Minister Hector Villaveiran announced yesterday. Villaverian said the government will make public on Monday its national wage policy for the last quarter of 1983. Both CGT's will meet sometime between today and Monday to analyze the government's position and a wage-accord with the government may be "very near", union sources reported.

Labor Ministry Communique

FY111800 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Communique released by the Labor Ministry in Buenos Aires on 10 October]

[Text] 1. In view of the special political-institutional circumstances which the country is experiencing, it is advisable that any decision concerning the salary policy, in compliance with decree No 439/82, only cover the months of October and November 1983 and not the entire 3-month period established in the aforementioned decree.

2. Thus the adopted salary policy establishes that the salaries agreed on through the collective bargaining system be increased by 18 percent during October and by an additional 16 percent in November 1983. The percentage established for October is the average of the cost of living increase during the previous 3-month period, and the percentage for November is an estimate of the cost of living increase for the month of November 1983.

3. Without detriment to what is established in point 2, and also in keeping with decree No 2248/83, a special 400 peso bonus is hereby established. This special bonus, which will be granted in a lump sum, will complement the salary increase received in October 1983 and will be paid on 10 November 1983.

4. Regarding the implementation of the communique, it is hereby ratified that the bonuses paid in a lump sum at the latest on 10 September and 10 October 1983 will not be deducted from the second half of the annual complementary bonus.

5. In view of the special circumstances which the country is currently experiencing, a special analysis will be made of the cost of living indexes during the period mentioned in point 1 of this communique, in order to make the necessary adjustments and compensations according to the development of those indexes.

6. In keeping with the aforementioned point, the regulations of the salary policy to be implemented during December 1983 will be determined in time.

CGT Decries Government's Pay Hike

FY112143 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 11 Oct 83 p 1

[Text] The government announced yesterday an 18 percent increase in the basic salaries as from this month, and a similar increase of 16 percent accumulative as from November. It also granted a special bonus of $a400 to be paid on November 10th, as it was reported by the Labour Ministry. The announcement brought about the immediate rejection of both Branches of the General Confederation of Labour (CGT), which termed the hikes "a provocation against labour".

This reaction increases the chances of a general strike during the meeting to be held today by the CGT-Azopardo and CGT-RA. Both leaderships are to meet this morning at the Brewers Trade Union.

Luis Etchezar (Fraternity), one of the four secretary-generals of the CGT-Azopardo, said that yesterday's announced increase is lower "than the one proposed by Minister Hector Villaveiran on trying to avert last Tuesday's strike."

Etchezar added that "among unfulfilled government promises were the amounts corresponding to the special assignations, to $a 800 bonus to be paid in December, and the call for a meeting of the consultative technical commissions".

The railway union leader also stated that the CGT's are to take "a harsh stance" at today's meeting, because the government's decision is "a new affront" to the labour movement.

Jorge Lujan, leader of the Glass Workers Trade Union, another CGT-Azopardo secretary general said that the hike does not take into account the most basic needs as demanded by both CGT's. Lujan deemed that the fact that the hikes were lower than those offered by Villaveiran revealed that "the team of Economy Minister Jorge Wehbe is still the strongest sector in the government."

CGT-RA leader Raul Amini dismissed the government's promise to make up for October and November inflationary variations as "merely playing with words, because it did not cope with the harm already inflicted on salaries."

"This," he proceeded "does not add anything new and, on the contrary, it just deceives the people's expectations, and is bound to generate some reaction."

GENERAL MENENDEZ TO SERVE 60-DAY SENTENCE

FY071649 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1615 GMT 7 Oct 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 7 Oct (TELAM) -- Former Malvinas Governor Mario Benjamin Menendez has been punished with a 60-day sentence for statements made in his recent book [Malvinas: Testimony of Their Governor], sources close to Menendez' family reported today. The sources added that Menendez was summoned to the Libertador Building this morning where he was informed of the decision adopted by Army Commander in Chief Cristino Nicolaides.

It was also learned that the former military chief will serve the sentence at a military unit stationed in Magdalena, 70 km south of Buenos Aires.

PRESIDENT-ELECT REPORTEDLY WILL TAKE OVER 5 DEC

PY101637 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1355 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 9 Oct (NA) -- President Reynaldo Bignone is to be in charge of bestowing the presidential sash on the president-elect on 5 December. This virtually means an advance of 2 months in handing over power to the new authorities, who are to be elected on 30 October.

The above transpired from a document put together by the Interior Ministry of the request of the Military Junta. This document states the possibility of handing over power to the civilians on Monday, 5 December at the earliest, and Thursday, 15 December at the latest.

The possibility of handing over power on 5 December appears to have the approval of Army Commander in Chief Cristino Nicolaides. Nicolaides may have raised the subject during the last meeting of the Military Junta. During this meeting the Military Junta reviewed the situation resulting from Judge Federico Pinto Kramer's ruling on the foreign debt.

Nicolaides' initiative, which seems to have been approved by the Army leadership, may have received the support of Admiral Oscar Franco and Brigadier General Augusto Hughes.

The near anarchy that developed over the past few days, starting with the detention of the Central Bank's president, was one of the reasons which prompted the decision of advancing "as early as technically feasible" the handing over of power.

COMMUNIST PARTY LEADER VIEWS RECENT STRIKE

PA100450 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 9 Oct 83

[Interview with Adela Sanchez, member of the Secretariat of the International Relations Commission of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Argentina, by an unidentified reporter; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Reporter] Adela, first of all I would like to hear your opinion regarding the nationwide strike that was staged in your country on Tuesday. What is the significance of that strike?

[Sanchez] Companero, this strike took place just a little more than 20 days before the elections. The primary characteristic of the strike is the fact that it was imposed by the rank and file, based on the unified demand of the Argentine working class. During the past 2 months, the working class has staged partial strikes, bypassing the central leadership of the two factions of the labor confederation. These involved more than 3 million workers.

The strike staged this week was organized jointly by the leaders of the two CGT [General Labor Confederation] factions, which were motivated to act in response to workers' demands. These demands merely demonstrate the workers' determination to defend their standard of living and to put an end to the unprecedented exploitation to which they have been subjected.

The government and the rightist sectors, including sectors of the popular political parties, have viewed mass actions by our workers as a threat to the electoral process. The popular forces, the revolutionary forces, we communists and members of the working class, believe, to the contrary, that this resistance, this combativeness and this continuous agitation represent nothing other than the determination to defend our status as an independent country that is seeking to free itself from the multinationals' claws of domination.

We are certain that this strike will be [as heard] honored by nearly all of the country's 10 million workers. Its nature demonstrates the degree of organization, unity, and awareness achieved by the struggling people. We believe that it is one manifestation of the people's actions that guarantees and nourishes the hope that we will rediscover the path of national liberation and struggle.

Havana Notes Serious Problems

FL071304 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 7 Oct 83

[Text] Buenos Aires -- Inflation, the new foreign currency exchange restrictions and the very unclear origin of a large part of the foreign debt are just some of the aspects of Argentina's acute economic crisis.

The current situation in Argentina has unleashed a wave of rumors, including the rumor that President Reynaldo Bignone had resigned and that the elections had been postponed until 30 October 1983 [as heard], while the political parties and their candidates are speeding up their campaigns with the elections only 24 hours away [as heard].

Moreover, according to press sources, everyone agrees about the very serious crisis that is affecting the country, which has become even more serious with the accusation that has been made by Federal Judge Pinto, who has indicated that the international banking sector is playing its ace now, in other words, sign everything now and thus avoid negotiations with the forthcoming constitutional government.

Economic observers have indicated that this gambit is part of a ploy to increase the sensation of the seriousness of Argentina's situation and create a favorable atmosphere for the signing of the contracts that will refinance the external debt of state enterprises.

INTERIOR MINISTRY ON ELECTORAL CODE PROVISIONS

PY080142 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1940 GMT 7 Oct 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 7 Oct (TELAM) -- The Interior Ministry reported today that Article 71, Section F of the National Electoral Code prohibits electoral campaigning 48 hours before the beginning of the elections.

The official communique adds that the prohibition will be in effect as of 0800 on 28 October, because according to Article 83 of the National Electoral Code, the election must begin at 0800 on 30 October.

PRESIDENT SILES GIVES ANNIVERSARY ADDRESS

PY110315 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 0131 GMT 11 Oct 83

["Text" of speech delivered by Bolivian President Hernan Siles Zuazo on his first anniversary in office on 10 October in La Paz -- recorded]

[Text] Bolivian people: Today we complete 1 year of democratic rule in our country. Ten October is a landmark in Bolivia's history: The end of the authoritatianism and dictatorships which were driving the country toward inevitable disintegration. Our people's courage and understanding were more powerful than the force and the arms of those who had trampled upon the will of the Bolivian people. We are not celebrating an ordinary anniversary. We are celebrating 1 year of democratic and free rule; a year of rich experiences which we have to assess properly in order to find our way toward the future. No political situation can be analyzed in absolute terms or in terms of right and wrong. It is necessary to evaluate the true significance of what it means to live free of repression, without house searches, without missing persons, without murders, without union interventors in the factories, without black lists of workers deprived of the right to work, without imprisonment, and without torture, banishment, and exile.

Democracy can now be sensed and lived in the daily experience of a free press, political parties that use and even abuse the privilege of voicing criticism, of labor unions which present their demands without the fear of being silenced. In sum, democracy can now be sensed and lived in the respect for human rights.

But the overall achievements of the first year of this administration are not limited to the preservation of our invaluable freedom; they are concrete realities that vividly portray our work and that no one can deny. The recovery of our international creditworthiness is a reality. We have overcome our isolation, and we maintain sovereign pluralistic relations. Our unrenounceable right to an access to the sea has elicited the permanent support of the international community.

Another reality is the end to bankruptcies of enterprises, as well as the regularity in the supply of basic materials, the restrictions of import of luxury items, the National Transport Enterprise, the protection of people's health against the infamous speculation with pharmaceutical products, the comanagement in Comibol and other state enterprises which spells out the popular significance of our democracy, the participation of peasants in stages of government decisionmaking, the defense of the buying power of salaries through the escalation clause.

Realities are also found in the dialogue and the search for consensus in government-citizen relations. But there are also other realities which democracy, unlike dictatorships, need not hide: the persistent shortages, the speculation, the institutional disarray, the inherited administrative corruption, the brazen impunity of the oppressors of the people, the demagoguery without consciousness, and the dangerous quest of power for power's sake of those whose only goal is to amass wealth illegally.

Extremism acts on the supposition that the downfall of the regime will make more acute the contradictions within the system, and so they keep up their attack against democracy. The opportunists believe that they can begin to write history and embark on any offensive of dubious outcome, without stopping to think that behind their actions are lurking those who staged the 1971 coup d'etat, persons who take advantage of any difficulty and pose as judges of the situations if the nation has forgotten who its oppressors were in the past.

The people are already aware that rumors, intrigues, widespread slanders, terrorist attacks on the press, the manipulation of the masses through psychological intimidation, and the insolent attitude of drug traffickers are part of a campaign designed to prevent the people from enjoying their right to live in democracy and freedom.

The destabilization campaign is centered on the allegation that the Democratic and Popular Unity [UDP] has disintegrated, and on its alleged noncompliance with the program the people had voted on in three elections. As long as the basic ideological framework in which the UDP was created remains unchanged, this political front will continue to gain strength with the participation and contributions of all parties and Bolivians who are determined to fight for national liberation.

As long as we continue to maintain our position and we continue to remain faithful to the major national, democratic guidelines of the UDP program, we will be furthering the possibilities for bringing about a broad national convergence, which we proposed to ensure Bolivia's social progress.

UDP members above all share the strategic goal of achieving liberation through harmonious, balanced, and independent development. The convergence we propose responds to an objective need. To meet this need, we will avail ourselves of all our might to strengthen the UDP to make it reach a social and political significance its detractors cannot conceive.

The democratic awakening that began on 10 October 1982 naturally brought hopes to all those neglected majorities. Decreased salaries and fixed incomes made a prompt compensation urgent. In an effort to satisfy long overdue needs and unfulfilled desires, several sectors have exerted pressure and have engaged in direct actions to solve their problems.

The government had warned in advance that those pressures would be inevitable in the early stages of the peaceful transition from a dictatorship to democracy. Long periods of authoritarianism have stimulated intransigent positions with which the democratic government has to put up. We may have been overly tolerant in the face of the anarchic position adopted by certain groups, but we have preferred dialogue to imposing laws.

We must consider this year of freedom as a period for reaching maturity, for learning what democratic coexistence means. We must regard this first stage as completed. Now we must let good sense prevail over intransigence and sound behavior over irresponsible actions.

In complying with our task of strengthening the democratic process -- an achievement of the entire Bolivian people -- we will strictly and forcefully enforce the laws to ensure the preservation of democracy itself.

Those who are criticizing us today and are seeking to destabilize democracy are the ones who had brazenly taken salaries away from the workers, had frozen wages and salaries, and had allowed sharp increases in the prices of goods and services.

They had ruthlessly suppressed any popular response. In this respect, their actions were altogether different from ours; we defend the purchasing power of the people's income with an adjustable scale which is immediately applied when the cost of living increase reaches a given percentage. An overall solution should be given to the salary problem through dialogue and a joint study with the Bolivian Labor Federation.

We hope that these efforts will be undertaken on the basis of a responsible appraisal of reality. This is the spirit of the joint commissions that are evaluating economic and statistical data to establish readjustments and to outline criteria that will serve as guidelines for a new salary structure. This is the way we hope to overcome the anarchy and irresponsibility we inherited from the past.

The working class must remain calm and wait for the agreements to be reached by the government and the COB; workers can rest assured that decisions on salary matters will not be made behind the people's backs.

The wave of stoppages, blockades, and other actions has hindered and rendered more difficult the solutions aimed at preserving the purchasing power of salaries. Those actions have also impaired productivity.

Salary readjustments granted under pressure turn out to be inflationary, and are deceptive for those who are supposed to benefit from them. Whenever a salary readjustment is granted, the Central Bank must print more paper money to meet the newly created demand. Can this action be expected to be advantageous for the people? Salary readjustments can be considered real salary increases only if they are accompanied by an increase in the output of goods and services. The increased output must be proportional to the printing of paper money.

The working class must not allow the anarchist wave of isolated demands and illegal strikes to carry away the labor movement. The negotiations that the COB and the government are holding must be respected. We will enact a general readjustment of wages and salaries, but with an appropriate backing for the issuance of paper money, so that we may effectively protect the purchasing power of salaries. In this way we will also prevent rampant inflation, which could plunge our nation into financial collapse.

At the very time when the first unequivocal signs of economic recovery appeared, the democratic process had to face the scourge of floods and droughts. The economic program, marked by encouraging signs in the first half of the year, has been disturbed by the contraction of the agricultural sector resulting from those disasters. We honestly admit that this situation calls for a longer period of shared sacrifice.

But we shall make it. Our fellow countrymen will not become the prey of either demagogic slogans or the excesses of those who attempt to change the course of a conscientious labor movement.

The ill-fated legacy that we have inherited, the world economic recession, the accumulation of unsatisfied needs, the understandable impatience of those sectors that have been neglected, and the effects of natural disasters have been undoubtedly the hardest tests for our democracy. Still, some political opposition sectors have also put our democracy to the test; these sectors have lacked the necessary fairness and loyalty that are essential for a constructive dialogue that can strengthen democracy.

The disorder in the labor movement, which some sectors have promoted, coincided with the exaggerated rightist campaigns aimed at destabilizing democracy. The people's support and their determination to strive for the cause of our liberation have permitted us to cope with all these setbacks. How else could a government and a country overcome so many difficulties? Without democracy, not even the slighest repression could have successfully coped with one tenth of those problems. Bolivian society is more aware of its difficulties; it is aware of the problems that a democracy is likely to face in a crisis; it is also aware that the building, restoration, and, above all, the strengthening of democracy call for permanent efforts byall Bolivians.

Depsite all these setbacks, today we are celebrating a year of freedom. Comparatively speaking, our economic, social, and political situation is quite different from that which we inherited. We have made progress, although it has not been at the desired rate. We are engaged in the complex task of building an equitable and united society, which will be economically viable, through a productive infrastructure aimed mainly at generating essential and exportable goods and services. In sum, we are seeking to build a society that will have greater autonomy in making decisions. In order to build this new society, by the end of the year we will propose a new rehabilitation and development program which will be nurtured, modified, and completed with the criticisms and suggestions of the citizens.

Our country has economic possibilities and our democratic project is feasible from the political point of view. The fact that we have natural resources allows us to view the future with optimism. Our future is obviously promising because of our natural gas, oil, gold, lithium, potassium, traditional minerals, agriculture, livestock, and hydroelectric resources.

It is unlikely that any other country has Bolivia's potential to treble its medium-term exportable surplus. There is no reason for current difficulties to blind us and submerge us in despair. Those economic possibilities, in addition to the determination and courage of Bolivians and the political desire of the government, make the transforamtion of our economy and the building of a more just society perfectly feasible goals.

The immediate future will be difficult. We will have to continue struggling against ignorance, poverty, demagoguery, and mainly against corruption brought about by drug trafficking. The economic recovery is slow, and our great objective, despite the sacrifices which the crisis imposes, is to consolidate democracy. We must adjust and strengthen our political, social, and economic institutions, since this will be the most effective means of consolidating this process.

Rallies and marches in favor of freedom should seek more deep-rooted and sound achievements in keeping with the infrastructure of the system we uphold, especially in the productive sector. The people's demonstrations are not a substitute for the responsible and organic strengthening of labor and political organizations. When these organizations are weak or the prey of radicalized positions, they are exposed to pressures and campaigns which only reveal their weakness. The fascists' most primitive destabilization formula includes the continuous dissemination of coup rumors in order to create an appropriate atmosphere for adventurism.

The strength of the democratic institutions, the awareness of a people who know the price they have paid for their freedom and the government's determination to take that path are the obstacles to that outrageous tactic.

Constant work is the only way to achieve better living standards. Respecting the authorities elected by the people's effort is necessary to strengthen the state of law.

We highly appreciate the Armed Forces' willingness to assume a dynamic and constructive role on all the fronts of the peaceful battle for national development, sharing the difficulties and austerity of the people to whom they are obliged. The Armed Forces' participation in building roads, in literacy programs, in the development of the agricultural sector, in solving the problems of supply shortages, in repressing contraband on the borders, and in the struggle against drug trafficking represent an effective contribution to the country's effort to achieve its objectives and definitely unite the Bolivian people.

A democracy with the peoples' participation requires great social responsibility, and that responsibility in turn requires that all crimes perpetrated against the people and the patrimony of the Bolivian people be punished. In this regard, the government has approved a decree to repress the hoarding of and speculation in food products and the smuggling of other goods. Moreover, the government has undertaken an investigation and the proper court procedings against all those who acquired ill-gotten fortunes during the dictatorship since they were acquired to the detriment of the state. In addition, ostentation and possession of these fortunes offend our laws and our poor people.

This social responsibility also demands the collective mobilization of all citizens to solve the problems of our society. The success of the recent polio vaccination campaign, which mobilized 90 percent of all national sectors, is sufficient proof that collective mobilization is an effective means to support democracy and to solve community problems. The collective mobilization of citizens should mainly strive to crush those sectors that profit by the hunger if the people and to punish them severely.

The prospecting for and exploitation of gold is a real means through which we may improve the living conditions of Bolivians. However, since this demands strict government control, we have decided to establish the Bolivian Gold Deposits Enterprise, [Yacimientos Auriferos Bolivianos] which will be a government enterprise in charge of ensuring that the entire nation will benefit from the gold to be exploited. It will be our concern to make the Bolivian Gold Deposits Enterprise into an exemplary institution and to make its management incorruptible so that it will be an example for other government enterprises.

The struggle between ideologies is legal and fruitful in a democratic society. This is why I have chosen to support democracy and reject dictatorship. This is the basis of our great national concensus, and this is why our nation shall continue to be the fatherland of free men.

VICE PRESIDENT ASSESSES SILES' FIRST YEAR

PY111853 Paris AFP in Spanish 0054 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Excerpt] La Paz, 10 Oct (AFP) -- Bolivian Vice President Jaime Paz Zamora today told AFP that if the present democratic process is to be saved, the Democratic and Popular Unity (UDP) must be reorganized.

During an evaluation of the first year in power of President Hernan Siles Zuazo's administration, Paz Zamora blamed the president for the dissolution of the UDP, which was initially made up of the Nationalist Revolutionary Movement of the Left (MNRI), the Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR), and the pro-Soviet Bolivian Communist Party (PCB).

The vice president added that offering excuses of coups or ineptitude are no solutions for the present situation. He noted: "We refuse to accept this terrible alternative. People speak of coups to hide their ineptitude and they justify coups because of ineptitude."

Regarding the solutions demanded by the present economic crisis, Paz Zamora noted that it is not possible to uphold a unilateral position regarding possible agreements with the IMF. He added that it would be disastrous and irresponsible to allow the IMF to dictate economic measures to our country, and that, unfortunately, the incoherence and irresponsibility of this government, which has even made public the differences among its ministers and advisers, are leading us to a deeper crisis.

But despite the harsh manner in which he criticized the government, Paz Zamora noted that the most important thing is that the country has experienced a year of democracy and that individual freedoms are fully guaranteed.

SILES DEMANDS INCREASE IN NATIONAL PRODUCTION

PY080001 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 7 Oct 83

[Text] President Hernan Siles Zuazo has stated that the increase in salaries must be in keeping with national production and take into account national interests. The president made this statement on Friday morning at the end of the ceremony marking the 32d anniversary of the General Confederation of Bolivian Factory Workers [CGTFB] held at the office on (Armendia) Street.

Approached by reporters from different news media, the president said that the government will defend the current democratic process by all means at hand. He also said that the supply of staples will be normalized within the next few days, and that the authorities are already making the appropriate studies in this regard. President Siles Zuazo held the following conversation with reporters:

[Begin recording] [Siles] Whatever is needed to achieve an increasing popular support for this democratic government, we are going to achieve it [words indistinct].

[Question] Can we ask the Bolivian people to remain calm [words indistinct]?

[Siles] I think the Bolivian people can remain calm because all appropriate measures have been adopted to defend the democratic regime at all costs. Poverty without freedom is double poverty, but poverty with freedom in a period of crisis is now bearable under this democratic regime, and we are going to defend it by all means at hand. Under this regime there will be better opportunities to supply the country with staples and to implement salary readjustments -- of the vital minimum salary -- based on national production. If there is no increase in production, particularly in the mining, hydrocarbons, and other sectors, [words indistinct] exports to generate currency, any increase in salaries will be artificial. We want this increase in salaries to be real, based on an increase in production. [end recording]

The president of the republic also paid homage to the CGTFB foundation anniversary by stating:

[Begin Siles recording] This is the day which reminds us of the heroic sacrifices of the factory workers for the institutionalization of democracy with social justice. The government is giving great importance to this day, and therefore, the current government policy is to give greater participation to workers organizations in the responsible exercise of power. [end recording]

POLL SEES FIGUEIREDO'S POPULARITY AT LOW LEVEL

FY080145 Paris AFP in Spanish 1353 GMT 7 Oct 83

[Text] Sao Paulo, 7 Oct (AFP) -- The Gallup Institute reported here today that the popularity of Brazilian President Joao Baptista de Figueiredo has dropped to 36 negative points in September 1983. According to the Gallup Institute, the survey was carried out among 2,622 persons from 182 cities in 20 Brazilian states, and almost all of them stated that Figueiredo is governing badly or very bady.

This has been Figueiredo's lowest popularity rate since the assumption of the presidency on 15 March 1979, the Gallup Institute stated. It adds that this result shows a drastic reverse of the tendency observed between June and July, during the period of the president's illness, when the government's popularity seemed to increase.

The Gallup Institute has been carrying out monthly surveys since 1979 on how the Brazilian people judge the way in which President Figueiredo governs the country.

PLANNING MINISTER DELFIM NETTO GIVES INTERVIEW

FY082030 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 6 Oct 83 p 19

["Text" of interview with Brazilian Planning Minister Delfim Netto by JORNAL DO BRASIL reporters Ricardo Noblat, Jose Negreiros, and Carlos Max Torres; date and place not given]

[Text] [Question] Deputy Pratini de Moraes said yesterday that an alternative to decree-law 2045 can be discussed, granting greater readjustments to lower salary brackets and allowing free negotiation for higher brackets. Is this true?

[Answer] The PDS [Social Democratic Party] is working on something. As a result of this, a report listing suggestions will be submitted to the party's president in a few more days. The suggestions will concern the salary policy and the tax policy. So then there will be several mechanisms; and one of them might be differentiating salary brackets somewhat, but no definite decisions have been made.

[Question] Is the government really willing to negotiate?

[Answer] The problem is this: Negotiations are not a unilateral act.

[Question] If negotiations are carried out successfully, will it be possible to replace Decree-Law 2045?

[Answer] I believe that what is being sought is not just the replacement of 2045, but something broader than that. The PDS is proposing something that in addition to the effectiveness of 2045, will include measures in the tax and labor areas. The party's basic suggestion points to the formulation of a free salary negotiation policy. In my opinion, this is the party's great contribution to solving the problem. This reformulation is intended to affect even the short-term policy, because the 2045 policy is a short-term policy to last 19 months. But this reformulation for the short term could open the way for free negotiation even over the long term. This seems to me an important, an extremely important step. In my opinion, this is the most decisive contribution to the country's institutional consolidation.

[Question] Will the broader changes in the salary law be made gradually?

[Answer] The PDS is visualizing the creation of instruments which over a period of years will lead to free salary negotiations as definitive solutions to the Brazilian problem. Once you have established free negotiations, and the instruments to ensure free negotiations under reasonably fair conditions, you will have also obviated the government's intervention in salary policies. I believe that this is the party's most praiseworthy objective.

[Question] Does that mean that the PDS Commission is responsible for the whole reformulation of the salary law?

[Answer] I consider it important that the PDS Commission is convinced that public deficit is a fundamental problem. I believe that we will also make some significant progress in relations between private business and government. This is the first time Congress will be able to propose measures to pare down the public deficit. This is a significant step forward.

[Question] Are you in this case thinking mainly of measures in the tax area?

[Answer] I am thinking of tax measures and others as well. You know it is quite something for the government to establish rules for public enterprises and for the legislative branch to make suggestions for those rules. The most important thing here is that for the first time, there is a mutual understanding that this is a serious problem. I believe that the 2045 is responsible for raising numerous questions, thus involving the party in the discussion. The government is listening to many very useful suggestions from Congress.

[Question] Will additional measures be necessary to control deficits in state-run enterprises?

[Answer] What's wrong with the state enterprises policy is that it called for large development projects, which should have been completed in the shortest time possible because deep down they were being financed by the foreign debt. The foreign debt was contracted to pay for oil abroad, and to finance large projects at home. Very well, but when the interest on those foreign loans jumped, the cost of those projects skyrocketed. Consequently, the budget cuts, which should have been made primarily on the operational expenses of the state enterprises, where made on investments. Keep in mind that yesterday's investments are today's employment. So the process of economic adjustment is extremely painful, not only because it is slow in itself, but because it is slow in creating jobs. Whenever those projects are completed, they will create the same amount of employment as they would have before, although under different conditions. Let's say, then, that had it been possible, cuts should have been made on operational expenses, not on investments. The projects could have been finished sooner by cutting operational expenses. But this was not possible because operational expenses can only be cut down just so much and no more.

[Question] Is that the reason why, from the standpoint of its effect on the government's expenses, Decree-Law 2045 became indispensable?

[Answer] State enterprises are facing two problems today: First, the very high payroll cost; and second, the just as high financial cost. A measure such as the 2045 or, another one similar to it can act on those two problems by bringing down payroll costs and by paring back the public deficit. Consequently, such a measure will have a positive effect in bringing down interest rates, and thus reduce financial costs.

Therefore, that measure will have an effect greater than you can imagine on both state and private enterprises. In fact, I believe that the understanding of such factors created the general notion that anyone can be against Decree-Law 2045, but nobody can be against an anti-inflationary policy without a revised salary law.

[Question] But isn't that so because the government prescribed an all too bitter medicine at first, and it is now willing to dilute it some?

[Answer] I believe that people have just started to think. Everyone begins to think about one's own problems. Sometimes an employer has to let an employee go just because the latter has moved up to a salary level that the employer can no longer afford to pay. It is a dramatic, really dramatic, situation, to have to dismiss a skilled and efficient worker in whom the company has invested a great deal just because an agreement cannot be struck with the company. The employer cannot go to that worker and say: Look, you are entitled to 120, but I can only pay you 80. The employer cannot negotiate with the employee. So I now believe that we are looking for new horizons. The 2045 grants salary readjustments which make the situation more flexible for the employer, and this should result in more employment. The economic adjustment will no longer be based on the volume of employment, but rather on the volume of nominal salaries. Then, to the extent that the policy to curb inflation succeeds, salaries will improve in real terms, and that is all there is to it. Another advantage of reducing inflation is that relative prices should continue to boost exports.

[Question] Will it be necessary for the PDS to insure that Decree-Law 2045 will be approved by Congress before PDS-government negotiations on 2045 can succeed?

[Answer] No. We will have negotiations, and when it comes to discussing the PDS proposals, the party will ratify its decision, so to speak, to defend its suggestions. This is really the first step to an understanding.

[Question] How do you view Congress' new role in the legislation of an economic and financial matter, going against the government's interest in a key economic program such as the one submitted to the IMF? Congress has already repealed Decree-Law 2024.

[Answer] That is a very interesting problem. We are now living in a different world and we are not prepared for such things. The approval or disapproval of a decree-law must not be equated with victory or defeat. It only means that it was possible or impossible to have a consensus on a particular question. This is how I view it: We will have to learn to live with such things as a matter of course. In any country in the world where institutions are functioning, like they are functioning in Brazil today, proposals can be rejected. And worse yet, proposals can be turned down even when the government is in the majority. Why? Because the government, actually, deep down, is the working together of the executive branch and the ruling party, and has to come up with a common view of the facts so that things can move smoothly. I honestly believe that the rejection of Decree-Law 2024 opens the way to broader discussions. I have no doubt that we will now come up with something much better than the 2024 and the 2045 combined.

[Question] How will the negotiations for rescheduling our foreign debt come out?

[Answer] I don't know how they are faring. This is the truth, and I would prefer not to talk about them. I hope that they will be concluded satisfactorily.

[Question] Last month's inflation was high. What measures will be adopted to bring inflation down? Will the government regulate some prices on some products?

[Answer] You have to understand what is happening. The prices of some industrial products are really growing at about 6.78 percent. Let's say that this is supposedly the inflation we have. The prices of agricultural products are climbing at 16 percent, thus showing that their increase is usually caused by shortages. One of the main causes for these shortages is the loss of 5 million tons of grain during the floods. Another important cause is that in the northeast we did not even manage to recover the seeds which had been sown. So we have frightening price increases. The government had two options: It could go out and regulate everything as it has done many times in the past, with little effectiveness and with a negative effect not only on future harvests but also on current supply; then consumers would have to stand in lines, and put up with all kinds of inconveniences; so the government took the other option and let inflation jump a little, and did not resort to price regulation which is discouraging to farmers.

[Question] Was this option taken to allow agricultural growth?

[Answer] Agriculture is looking forward to great times. I was just reading the latest report from Glauco Olinger (the president of EMBRATER -- Brazilian Enterprise for Technical Assistance and Rural Extension Work), complaining that seeds for beans, soybeans, and corn cannot be found; that farm tractors and machinery are sold out; that the supply of fertilizer is a problem -- but this was solved quickly -- and not only because more land is being cultivated. This is to say that we are ready for bumper crops if everything runs well. Let's talk about what will happen then. With agricultural subsidies practically removed and bumper crops on hand, farmers will have reasonable profits, which will allow the government to completely remove subsidies by doing away with the 15 percent budget. Next year the money supply can probably be maintained at about 60 percent. With the 2045 or something equivalent to it on the books, the public deficit will dramatically decrease, and internal interest rates should come down. I believe that we have good reasons to expect zero fiscal deficit. Although we are paying a high price for inflation now, conditions exist so that when harvests start coming to the market in February and March 1984, the Brazilian situation will take a turn for the better. That will be a radical change, which will in turn bring about other basic changes. The 1984 harvest should put us in a position to attain a $9-billion export surplus, and to reduce internal interest rates, thus giving the industrial sector stimulus to respond to increased demand. All these effects combined should result in a reduced rate of inflation.

[Question] But was there no contradiction in letting up on the fight against inflation, which was a priority government goal?

[Answer] Really, what we had to decide was whether we could dismiss all the promising prospects in favor of an artificial price regulation which, in a situation of short supply, would not have held down the prices of soybeans, soybean meal, oil, and corn anyway. To alleviate these shortages, we are importing, and I believe that the stabilizing effects of these imports will begin to be felt this month. We have placed orders for 700,000 tons of corn, and we have already received 30,000 tons; for 300,000 tons of rice, of which 80,000 tons have already been delivered to us. These imports should relieve the pressure on the prices of these staples. We made an agreement with the supermarkets, and we are expecting that it will also help to slow down price increases in October.

From its first day in power, the Figueiredo government gave first priority to agriculture. The president then promised that the government would pull out of the market, and it did. We have had no more problems in the agriculture area. We had three exceptional crops. Were it not for the floods, we would have had the fourth exceptional crop this year. And now, resisting the enormous temptation to regulate prices, I believe we have created the climate of confidence necessary for investments in agriculture.

ANGRA-1 NUCLEAR PLANT DOWN DUE TO GAS LEAK

FY111615 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1231 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 11 Oct (EFE) -- A gas leak detected in an ancillary system has forced a halt to the "ANGRA-1" nuclear power plant's press bureau has reported.

The accident was due to the failure of a steam line connector for generating power. The accident caused no explosions since all the steam released remained in a pressurized container, the same sources reported.

In order to repair the leak in the ancillary system, the power plant had to be depressurized and disconnected at a time when it was operating at less than 1 percent of its rated capacity.

The "ANGRA-1" nuclear power plant is still at an experimental stage, awaiting the Brazilian Government's decision, expected before yearend, to start normal operations.

HAVANA ON NAVY PARTICIPATION IN JOINT EXERCISES

PA102009 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Text] It was officially reported in Rio de Janeiro today that units of the Brazilian and U.S. Navies will participate in the Unitas naval exercises that will be held on 13-29 October. According to a Brazilian Navy Ministry spokesman, the maneuvers will end in the port of Salvador, in northwest Brazil, and several aircraft carriers, submarines, and warships of the two countries will participate.

11 OCT MARKS DAY OF PROTESTS, DEMONSTRATIONS

Dynamite Attacks, Blackouts

FY111504 Paris AFP in Spanish 1425 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] Santiago, 11 Oct (AFP) -- Dynamite attacks which destroyed trains and caused power cuts in four towns near Santiago today appear to mark the beginning of the sixth national day of protest against the military regime headed by President Pinochet.

The day of protest has been called by over 300 political parties, social organizations, and unions that request an end to the military government, the establishment of a provisional government, of a new constitution, and the holding of free elections.

Opposition Leader Addresses Rally

FY111959 Santiago Radio Cooperativa in Spanish 1715 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Excerpts] During a ceremony held at the School of Law, labor leader Manuel Bustos called upon workers and students to unite; he also announced that a great rally will be held at the Alameda promenade on 27 October. Bustos said that all the democratic sectors of the capital will attend the rally. The students answered Bustos' words by chanting the slogan: "Let's go, Students and Workers."

Bustos said that there are some people who mistakenly believe that the current regime will solve their problems. But, he remarked, this government will be unable to bring about any solution while injustice and unemployment prevail and while people are detained, banished, tortured, and sent into exile.

[Begin Bustos recording] I am a worker and I am aware of the situation of the Chilean people. I know the suffering of workers who lose their jobs. I know the suffering of workers who are paid miserable wages. I have also seen a permanent repression, not only against myself but against thousands and thousands of workers. [end recording]

March Dispersed With Tear Gas

FY120216 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0102 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Text] Santiago, 11 Oct (EFE) -- Radio stations have reported that the number of people who participated in a march held in Santiago today has been estimated at more than 50,000. The march was organized by the "Democratic Unitary Command" [Comando Unitario Democratico] and authorized by the government.

No incidents occurred during the march held at the intersection of O'Higgins Avenue and General Velazquez Street, about 2 km from Santiago, which was the place authorized by Santiago's intendant.

After a show performed by various popular singers who were introduced by theater and television actress Schlomit Bayteleman, speeches were delivered by Jorge Lavandero, president of the PRODEN (National Development Project) and of the Democratic Unitary Command, and lawyer Fabiola Letelier, sister of Oswaldo Letelier who served as foreign minister during Salvador Allende's administration.

Lavandero and Fabiola Letelier reasserted the marchers' request for the replacement of the military regime by a provisional government, the summoning of a constituent assembly, and the dissolution of Carabineros.

Many people bearing Chilean flags participated in the march. Christian Democratic youths ignored the instructions given by their leaders and joined the march shortly before it ended. The people, many of whom carried signs with slogans against the military regime, chanted the renowned slogans "it will collapse" and "the people united will never be defeated."

All through the march, Carabineros personnel carried out an intensive surveillance both from the air in a helicopter and from adjacent streets.

At the end of the march, a large number of people began to march toward the center of the city. When the marchers were near the central railroad station, they were dispersed by Carabineros personnel with anti-riot devices. When Carabineros began to hurl tear gas and shoot water, the marchers took refuge inside the station and in the "flea market" next to the station.

In other parts of Santiago, the first day of the sixth national protest which will last for 3 days went by unnoticed because the usual banging of pots was not heard. Politicians believe that this is due to the fact that the groups which made up the Democratic Alliance (AD) have not joined the protest.

The AD has stated that it would not support the sixth national protest and that it was studying a timetable of activities in cities all over the country.

EDUCATION MINISTER SUBMITS RESIGNATION 11 OCT

PY112102 Paris AFP in Spanish 2045 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] Santiago, 11 Oct (AFP) -- Chilean Education Minister Monica Madariaga, one of President Augusto Pinochet's closest assistants, resigned from her post today, it was officially reported in Santiago.

The minister's resignation was learned amidst persistent rumors about cabinet changes and during the sixth national protest day which will end on Thursday.

Minister Madariaga, the only women to occupy a ministerial position since 1977, had expressed on Monday her support for holding elections in universities so that the students could directly appoint their own representatives.

The Chilean universities have been controlled by the military regime since 1973.

PINOCHET DENIES DISAGREEMENT IN JUNTA ON PLANS

PY120150 Paris AFP in Spanish 2357 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Excerpts] Santiago, 11 Oct (AFP) -- Chilean President Augusto Pinochet, who today is facing the sixth national protest and the resignation of a member of his cabinet, has ruled out alleged disagreements with General Fernando Matthei over the political timetable issue.

Gen Matthei, a member of the ruling junta and commander in chief of the Chilean Air Force, has favored the possible governmental authorization of political parties in 1985, and the election of congressmen in 1986, instead of doing it in 1990 as established in the current Constitution.

Matthei said: I hope we can give legal status to all political parties in 2 years and, why not, organize the election of congressmen perhaps in 3 years.

Confirming remarks attributed to him by the French weekly LE POINT, Matthei said: In any case this is what I hope; to do all that in 3 years.

Matthei's remarks were viewed as a disagreement with Pinochet who has time and again stated that the timetable established by the Constitution approved 3 years ago -- and which extended the military rule which has begun in 1973 -- will be maintained.

Gen Matthei has not given any political timetable; he said something entirely different, Pinochet said, denying any disagreement.

Pinochet admitted, however, that some stages of the transition period might be shortened noting that the situation will be studied later and that some measures will be adopted.

FOREIGN MINISTER TO UNDERGO BLADDER SURGERY

PY111450 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] Foreign Minister Miguel Schweitzer has reported that within a few days he will undergo bladder surgery. He said that the problem started as an apparent case of food poisoning during a reception held in New York in honor of the Colombian president. The foreign minister has postponed his trip to Egypt and will probably have to alter his schedule to visit other countries.

SOVIET, POLISH FISHING BOATS DETECTED OFF COAST

PY101303 Paris AFP in Spanish 0004 GMT 9 Oct 83

[Text] Talcahuano, Chile, 8 Oct (AFP) -- The Chilean Navy commander, Admiral Jose Toribio Merino, charged today that about 92 ships belonging to socialist countries are fishing off the Chilean coast.

Merino noted that Russian and Polish ships are causing great damage to the national economy by devastating marine species found along the Chilean coast, species that are caught by individual fishermen.

Speaking in Talcahuano, a port located 530 km south of Santiago, the member of the government junta noted that [words indistinct] are the species most affected by the presence of Soviet ships.

PRESIDENCY CONFIRMS BETANCUR-M-19 MADRID MEETING

PA112208 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] The Colombian Presidency has issued a bulletin confirming that Colombian President Belisario Betancur did meet with leaders of the 19 April Movement, M-19, in Madrid, Spain. The purpose of the meeting was to perfect political mechanisms that will facilitate a more effective reconciliation between the government and the guerrillas. According to the Narino Palace Press and Information Office, the meeting was arranged in Mexico City by representatives of the Peace Commission and the guerrillas only a few days before President Bentancur began his trip. Betancur has stated that the meeting was cordial and that future meetings with the movement and other similar organizations are possible. The bulletin adds that Alvaro Fayad and Ivan Marino Ospina acted as spokesmen for the M-19 at the Madrid meeting.

JUSTICE MINISTER ON EXTRADITION TREATY WITH U.S.

PA102113 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Text] Bogota -- Justice Minister Rodrigo Lara Bonilla has admitted that the government has not rejected the possibility of reviewing the extradition treaty signed with the United States in 1979, but he also stressed what he termed the beneficial effects of this international agreement. According to Lara Bonilla, the government would agree to review the treaty to amend possible legal mistakes that either Colombia or the United States might have made. Speaking in Villavicencio, the justice minister also noted that the extradition treaty is beneficial for both countries, although Colombian leaders have not yet utilized it to obtain the extradition of U.S. citizens sought by Colombian authorities.

CURFEW IMPOSED IN CARTAGO FOLLOWING DISORDERS

PA112248 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Pilar Hung report from Cali, Colombia -- live or recorded relay]

[Excerpts] Cartago -- As a last resort, the municipal government has imposed a curfew here to control the disorders that began during a strike called to protest against what are considered excessive increases in public service rates. The measure took effect at 1630 today. The police were unable to control the people, who rushed into the streets, throwing rocks at vehicles moving in the area. The Bolivar Plaza and the (Coyarejo) neighborhood were the two main areas of confrontation with the police. Early reports state the disturbances resulted in the burning of several government buildings and a car, the injury of at least three persons, isolation of the area by land, and material damage in excess of 5 million pesos.

BRIEFS

STRIKE IN BARRANQUILLA -- A civic strike began at 0600 today in Barranquilla, and at this time the city is semiparalyzed, according to the first official reports. The civic strike, planned for all 23 municipalities of the department, was organized to protest the poor water, light, and telephone services, and because of increased rates.
[Summary] [Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 6 Oct 83 PA]

BELAUNDE DISCUSSES INTERNATIONAL TREATIES

PY101527 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Excerpt] During an inspection visit to the site where the future builder's village in (San Juan de Lurlancho) will be built, President Belaunde Terry stated that Peru abides by treaties but that this does not mean we do not have a cordial attitude toward all nations. We want to live in peace, but subject to certain regulations.

[Begin recording] [Belaunde] We governors shoulder many responsibilities. Peru abides by the treaties, but this does not mean that we do not have a cordial attitude toward all nations. We want to live in peace with all our neighboring countries, but subject to regulations. Experience has taught us that, as a rule, those regulations have been very tough on Peru. Peru is certainly not the Inca Empire nor the Lima Viceroyalty. We have already contributed to the unity of America and believe that this contribution has already been settled and there is no need for anything further. What we have to do now is defend what is ours.

[Question] Mr President, what would [words indistinct] treaty in the case not only of Latin America but also the entire world which is ruled by hundreds of treaties?

[Answer] The policy of unilaterally disregarding a treaty is disasterous and only leads to chaos. This can only create concern for mankind. From the bilateral point of view, the treaties established between two countries can be discussed, but a decision which has been reasserted in the international arena and has been signed by such illustrious personalities as (Osvaldo Arana), the well-remembered Brazilian jurist [name indistinct], (Rosetti), or former Brazilian President Getulio Vargas who held the post twice, and so on -- all of whom are personalities of great importance in Latin American diplomatic history -- cannot be suspended by one of the countries involved because it merely decides to do so. [end recording]

DEBT WITH SOVIET UNION TO BE AMORTIZED

PY111618 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] The Soviet Union will amortize the Peruvian debt by importing nontraditional Peruvian goods. Peruvian exporters will offer a great variety of nontraditional goods to the Soviet Union in order to cover the $8-million installment payment Peru has to make each month. This information was disclosed by (Jose Nonatti), who heads the Peruvian commission for affairs concerning the export of goods to the Soviet Union. This commission hopes to implement a crash program to encourage the export of nontraditional Peruvian goods.

HAVANA REPORTS STRIKES BY GOVERNMENT WORKERS

PA100205 Havana International Service in Quechua 2200 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] Urban transportation has come to a standstill in Lima because the workers of the state bus enterprise are demanding a pay increase. It has also been learned, from other sources, that the government has declared a strike by Agriculture Ministry workers illegal. The latter are demanding pay increases, claiming that their current salaries are insufficient to meet their basic needs.

COLORADO PARTY LEADER LEAVES FOR U.S. VISIT

PY072346 Paris AFP in Spanish 1451 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] Montevideo, 6 Oct (AFP) -- Last night Julio Maria Sanguinetti, secretary general of the Colorado Party [PC], left for the United States to establish links of understandings and solidarity with the international community. The PC secretary general, who heads the opposition to the military regime, will meet with U.S. Government officials and politicians.

Before his departure, Sanguinetti was violently criticized by members of the Council of State -- the organization which replaced congress in 1973 -- for saying that the doctrine of nonintervention does not apply on human rights violations. In a declaration before his departure, Sanguinetti explained that the area of human rights has no restrictions and that it is neither an affront nor effrontery to ask for explanations on violations of freedom of the press, for example, in the same way that we are concerned about the situation of Soviet dissidents or the arrest of Lech Walesa in Poland.

Several state councilmen accused Sanguinetti of selling out to people who are trying to convince foreign governments to attack Uruguay, and of travelling abroad for advice from Big Brother.

In reference to this trip, the Uruguayan politician said that international contacts will be very important in the difficult task of democratic recovery to start in Uruguay in 1985. He said that it is important to explain what the situation in the country is and to get impressions about it, adding that "this should not be interpreted as interference in internal affairs." He pointed out that the international community has recently expressed concern over the situation in Uruguay, giving as examples the declarations of the Spanish [words indistinct] governments.

Sanguinetti will stay in Washington for 9 days. He will then go to Bogota for 48 hours to meet with Colombian President Belisario Betancur, members of his cabinet, and leaders of the Liberal and Conservative Parties.

Sanguinetti is accompanied by his wife and Walter Nessi, secretary of the PC Freedom of the Press Commission, who will stay in the United States for 1 month to hold contacts with politicians, journalists, and university professors.

PARTIES ISSUE DOCUMENT LISTING DEMANDS

PY082018 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0925 GMT 8 Oct 83

[By Alberto Pepe Leira]

[Excerpts] Montevideo, 8 Oct (EFE) -- Today the main Uruguayan parties reacted against the military regime. They hold President Gregorio Alvarez' administration responsible for delaying the country's democratization.

A document signed by all leaders of the Blanco and Colorado Parties was released on the occasion of the 132d anniversary of the peace treaty that ended the bloody civil war that broke out shortly after Uruguay's independence was declared. In the document, the politicians demanded the immediate restoration of freedom of speech.

The parties, which say they share the patriotic spirit which put an end to the great war, asked the government under the slogan "neither conquered nor conquerors" to adopt immediately measures to secure the effective transition toward democracy.

The document, disclosed to the international press last night owing to the restrictions on political declarations, stressed that Uruguay is immersed in the worst social, economic, political, and spiritual crisis of the century. Blanco and Colorado leaders stated that "it is imperative that the democratic institutions be totally restored."

The parties also warned the executive branch of the consequences that the government's lack of response to the people's claims could have for Uruguay.

The Colorado and Blanco leaders promised to continue with their peaceful struggle to restore democracy, and they made it clear that the dialogue cannot continue if the government continues to attack the political parties. The two political groups also asked the government to restore their rights, to lift the ban on political activities, and to stop proscriptions.

Although the document avoids attacking the Armed Forces, which have ruled the country for the past 10 years, it recalls that they have pledged their word of honor to hold national elections and for this reason they cannot abdicate this moral obligation under any circumstance whatsoever.

PCU ANNIVERSARY COMMEMORATED IN HAVANA

PA100344 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 8 Oct 83

[Text] The Communist Party of Uruguay [PCU] has remained at the vanguard of the struggle because of its close links with the working class and because of its unswerving loyalty to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. This statement was made in Havana by Leopoldo Bruera, member of the PCU Central Committee, who spoke at a ceremony commemorating the 63d anniversary of the PCU. The Uruguayan communist leader said that the fall of the fascist military dictatorship can already be foreseen, because all Uruguayan political parties and social classes have firmly and decisively stepped up their political activities.

Leopoldo Bruera noted the PCU's militant solidarity with the Cuban, Nicaraguan, and Granadian revolutions; with the socialist countries, primarily the USSR; and with the heroic struggles of the Salvadoran and Guatemalan patriots.

In closing, Bruera said: On the occasion of our 63d anniversary, we would like to pay sincere tribute to Commander Ernesto Che Guevara, the Cuban, Argentine, and Latin American fighter who is an example and an inspiration to all who struggle for a free and independent America.

Members of several Uruguayan political organizations comprising the Broad Front were present at the event, as well as the representatives in Cuba of the Chilean Solidarity Committee and the FMLN of El Salvador, and representatives of Cuban state organizations and institutions.

BRIEFS

BANK GOLD RESERVES -- The Bank of Uruguay [BROU] sold approximately 38,700 ounces of gold during June, which represents about 8 percent of the BROU's gold reserves as of 31 May. The BROU's gold reserves totalled 459,350 ounces at the end of June 1983. However, the BROU's net international reserves increased by $9 million during June while its liabilities reached $126.3 million at the end of June 1983. [Summary] [Montevideo EL DIA in Spanish 16 Sep 83 p 5 PY]

PRESIDENT ON KISSINGER GROUP, FOREIGN POLICY

PA111817 Caracas Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins' weekly news conference, held at Miraflores Palace in Caracas -- live]

[Excerpts] [Marilu Palacios] How does the Venezuelan Government view the U.S. efforts in Central America through the commission created by President Ronald Reagan and led by former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger?

[Herrera Campins] Any initiative that seeks peace in Central America, that contributes to the economic and social development in order to correct injustices in that area, and that helps establish and consolidate democratic regimes is welcomed by the Venezuelan Government. This commission, which is led by former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, has begun to work with some drawbacks which, in my opinion, are inexplicable. One of these drawbacks is the fact that it does not include enough people who are specialist in and familiar with Latin American realities. It seems to me that this is a handicap with which the commission will have to cope. At this point they are at a probing stage, which includes talks with some of the Contadora representatives and with representatives of the Central American countries; but no specific, appreciable, and tangible actions have yet been taken. I expect, however, that all this will be for the good of Venezuela.

[(Edward Gela)] One of the capital city's newspapers yesterday published a review of Venezuela's foreign policy, or rather of your government's foreign policy. According to the review, your government has a truly negative balance when it comes to solving the country's fundamental international policy problems. The foreign minister has already issued a response, which he sent to the media. I would like to hear your opinion on this subject. Also, in your view, what have been your government's greatest foreign policy achievements?

[Herrera Campins] I read the report published yesterday in EL NACIONAL. Minister Zambrano Velasco has prepared a very thorough, clear, and specific reply. Perhaps because it was Sunday, and because this reply was sent in the afternoon, the paper published only an excerpt.

His reply gives all the details about the border dispute [with Guyana]. Exactly how far we have gone -- in fact, this is the period when the biggest advance has been made concerning the possibility of reaching an agreement -- and what we have done about Guyana. In all truth, after the initial years when a well-known four-party commission was established, we have been the ones to move the furtherest on this issue since 1980.

Venezuela undoubtedly has had a number of accomplishments in the field of international politics, which I will quickly mention here: The first is having generalized a policy calling for the institutionalization of both democracy and freedom.

We have also implemented a very interesting policy within OPEC, where Venezuela's voice is both heard and respected, and where the seriousness of our policy has allowed us to hold a seat on the followup commission for resolutions dealing with production and export, which the organization approved several months ago.

Later we implemented a policy of rapprochement with Spain and the Caribbean countries. Also, reflecting Venezuela's and Latin America's anticolonialist feelings, we adopted a well-known stand, for which some have later sought to make us pay, in connection with the South Atlantic conflict, or the Malvinas war.

On several occasions our foreign minister has served as Latin America's spokesman at the OAS and at various international meetings. Venezuela has given Contadora -- the firmest initiative suggested to achieve peace in Central America -- its total support, with the moral authority of being an active and forceful democracy in the area, in this hemisphere, and in the world.

I wish to thank you, for as usual you have given proof of your capability and kindness. Have a very good evening.

MINISTER SAYS NICARAGUA'S OIL SUPPLY TO CONTINUE

PA071403 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0320 GMT 7 Oct 83

[Text] Caracas, 6 Oct (EFE) -- Energy and Mines Minister Jose Ignacio Moreno Leon has said in Caracas that Venezuela has not interrupted its supply of oil to Nicaragua, because to do so would be to go against the San Jose Agreement.

Moreno Leon added that there are no plans to stop shipments to any Central American or Caribbean country that benefits from the pact, as long as the agreement remains in force.

Mexico and Venezuela signed the San Jose Agreement with the Central American and Caribbean countries to supply them with oil at advantageous prices and with favorable terms of payment.

The minister admitted that there have been some problems with Nicaragua because of delays in payment, but he said this does not affect the substance of the agreement, in which Mexico and Venezuela pledged to supply equal amounts of oil to the nations of the region.

OFFICIAL REJECTS U.S. CALL FOR OIL SALES HIKE

FL111920 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0135 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 10 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- Mexico rejects U.S. attempts to increase the amount and export of oil to that country, Eliseo Mendoza Berrueto, under secretary of mines, energy, and parastatal industry, said today. The official was responding to statements by U.S. leaders who requested increased quantities of Mexican oil. He noted that the national oil policy is to sell no more than 50 percent of its total exports to any single country, nor will it sell any country more than 20 percent of that country's total oil imports.

In both cases, oil trade with the United States is at maximum and no more oil may be sold to them, Mendoza Berrueto said following a private meeting this morning with Senate Leader Miguel Gonzalez Avelar and members of the Senate Committee on Petroleum.

Similarly, Mendoza Berrueto categorically rejected the U.S. proposal to barter oil according to foreign debt quotas, made during the last Mexico-U.S. interparliamentary meeting. It is not the policy of Mexico to sell oil on a barter basis. All of our crude is sold at the trade level, and inasmuch as the current market is stable and strong, the truth is that we are not interested in bartering our oil for anything but dollars, which have a certain value, he said.

ECHEVERRIA SAYS U.S. ATTITUDE SIMILAR TO PIRATES

FL110217 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0045 GMT 11 Oct 83

[By Patricia Camacho, special correspondent]

[Text] Managua, 10 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- The U.S. attitude in Central America brings to mind that of 19th century pirates, former Mexican President Luis Echeverria Alvarez stated today here in Managua, where he is attending a Latin American sociology congress. Echeverria heads the delegation of the Third World Center of Economic and Social Studies, whose headquarters are located in Mexico City.

Mexican intellectuals Pablo Gonzalez Casanova (who was rector of the National University), Agustin Cuevas, and Jaime Labastida, among others, will also participate in the 15th Latin American Sociology Congress. The congress, which will begin tonight, will examine development and people's participation in Central America and the Caribbean. In addition, when discussing the Central American conflict, the participants will give special attention to the Nicaraguan case.

REPRESENTATIVE ELECTED PRESIDENT OF GROUP OF 77

FL111020 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0410 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] New York, 10 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- The Mexican representative, Profirio Munoz Ledo, today assumed the presidency of the Group of 77 in the United Nations, replacing Bangladesh as the head of the 126 Third World countries. Munoz Ledo, who was elected on the occassion of the meeting of foreign ministers of the Group of 77, will also coordinate the activities of the organization during the 38th session of the UN General Assembly, the ministerial meetings in Buenos Aires and New York, and the summit meeting of the Nonaligned Movement.

The principal goals of the Group of 77 are the renewal of global negotiations, the immediate adoption of measures that favor developing countries, and the holding of an international conference for reform of the monetary system. Munoz Ledo is a veteran of multilateral diplomacy and has represented Mexico in the United Nations since 1979. In 1980 and 1981, he was a member of the National Security Council.

NEW OFFICE FOR REGULATION OF FOREIGN INVESTMENTS

FL112050 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0225 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] Mexico, 10 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- The Secretariat of Commerce and Industrial Development (SECOFI] has announced the creation of the Subsecretariat for the Regulation of Foreign Investments and Technology Transfer, to be headed by Adolfo Hegewisch Fernandez, until recently director of that speciality. The SECOFI added that the Subsecretariat will have the functions of assuring that the General Directorate for Foreign Investment established in our country meets the requirements and conditions established by law, in addition to encouraging international investment so that it will complement domestic savings, and applying the law on control and registration of transfer of technology. In short, summarized the SECOFI, it will supervise in the most efficient manner the fulfillment of legal requirements related to foreign trade.

After swearing in Hegewisch Fernandez, Secretary of Commerce and Industrial Development Hector Hernandez Cervantes stressed that the Subsecretariat for the Regulation of Foreign Investments will reinforce the national commission of that specialty, made up of the SECOFI, Government, Foreign Relations, Finance and Public Credit, Energy, Mines and Parastatal Industry, Labor and Social Welfare, and Programming and Budget.

NATIONAL BANK DIRECTOR ON BALANCE OF TRADE

FL071440 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0235 GMT 7 Oct 83

[Text] San Luis Potosi, 6 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- The Mexican balance of payments has never been better than it is now and there is no reason for a sharp devaluation of the peso, the director of the Bank of Mexico, Miguel Mancera Aguayo, stated today. During an interview he gave while President Miguel de la Madrid was visiting the Bank of Mexico, Mancera Aguayo stated that by the end of the present year, a $10-billion surplus was expected in the balance of trade. He stated that the loans made by international banks to Mexico will be used to finance public expenditures and investments, and stressed that the economy of the nation would never under any circumstance be subject to the control of foreign banks.

Mancera Aguayo pointed out that in order to raise the GNP percentage, the economy must first be put in order, the rate of inflation must be lowered, and the balance of payments must be corrected. Among the measures being adopted are increasing exports of products other than petroleum and replacing imports [with locally produced goods]. The banker affirmed that national savings increased notably with the decrease of the public sector debt and the increase of the public sector income, coinciding with a decrease in expenditures. He also stated that the nation will save many millions of pesos by puttin coins into circulation, which will have a very beneficial effect on our economy. In conclusion, he stated that the nation is making a great effort to increase its exports, thus increasing its internal savings and decreasing its dependence on foreign savings for financing purposes.

EXPORT FIGURES RELEASED; TRADE SURPLUS EXPECTED

FL111734 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0302 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] Monterrey, 10 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- Manuel Armendariz, director of the Mexican Institute for Foreign Trade (IMCE), has reported that during the first 8 months of this year national exports have increased by 51.4 percent when compared with the figures for the same period in 1982.

The official has termed as very important this increase in trade with other countries, because at world level the volume of exports has increased only by 4 percent.

In a breakdown of national exports, Armendariz indicated that exports, not including oil (manufactured goods and raw materials), increased from 20 percent in 1982 to 25 percent during the 8-month period in 1983. The export of manufactured goods has increased by 18.5 percent with an income amounting to $3,862,000,000.

The dynamic behavior of the export sector, the official said, is largely due to the very favorable acceptance that Mexican goods have on international markets and to a program of stimulating exports that has been implemented by the current administration.

Moreover, Armendariz has acknowledged that the increase in the value of exports has been very low when compared to the volume of goods that has been necessary to achieve an increase in exports, because there has been an overall reduction in the prices of many of the exported goods. This is the case, he explained, with raw materials such as minerals, food products, steel, and oil.

He added that other products have had to face stiff protectionist barriers in international markets, especially the protectionism of industrialized countries, and this has provoked a reduction in the demand for certain goods, such as textiles.

But, despite all the problems, he believes that Mexico's trade balance will register a $9.5 billion surplus this year, even though there is a world glut in the offer of products such as petrochemicals and articles from the light metallurgical industry.

AMBASSADORS CONDEMN SUPERPOWERS' INTERVENTION

FL110200 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0030 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] Mexico City, 10 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- The Lebanese, Turkish, and Pakistani ambassadors today agreed with Mexico's foreign policy, which condemns the superpowers' interventions in the internal conflicts of other countries, and voiced support for the peace efforts of the Contadora Group.

When presenting his credentials, Lebanese Ambassador Fouad Aoun said President Miguel de la Madrid had asserted Mexico's support for the Lebanese cause, the self-determination of its people, and the withdrawal of all foreign armies from his country.

Pakistani Ambassador Amir Usman stated that his government shares Mexico's view on how to achieve peace in the world and the Central American region. He added that Pakistan supports the Contadora Group in its efforts to achieve peace.

The three ambassadors expressed interest in broadening the bilateral relations of their respective countries with Mexico.

TEXT OF PRESIDENT'S SPEECH TO U.S. COMMISSION

PA111607 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 10 Oct 83 pp 1, 2

[Speech by Panamanian President Ricardo de la Espriella upon welcoming the U.S. Special Commission for Central America led by Dr Henry Kissinger, at the Palace of the Herons in Panama City, on 10 October]

[Text] I wish to extend the most cordial welcome to you, and to express our satisfaction over this visit to Panama by the National Bipartisan Commission on Central America designated by the U.S. President. We share the concerns and anxieties expressed by President Reagan concerning the overriding need to bolster support for Central America and Panama. This would facilitate the achievement of economic and social development in accordance with our people's aspirations to strengthen the democratic system that will allow us to live in a climate of complete freedom, peace, and progress.

We congratulate President Reagan for this initiative, and we are confident that the results of this initiative will be positive and will be implemented within a short time. The recognized capabilities each of you has, your positive attitude, and the specific desire to help achieve and preserve peace and the well-being and true democracy of our people must come before the limitations and material obstacles that might emerge along the way. Panama maintains a permanent and intense participation in the various efforts being made to resolve the problems in the area, because it is with great concern that we observe the various conflicts and tensions that affect Central America.

In less than 2 years, the political, economic, and social situation has dramatically deteriorated as a result of these conflicts and tensions, thus seriously endangering peace, security, and international cooperation.

The Panamanian Government believes that the solution to these problems must result from dialogue and negotiation, as benefits the civilized nations that make up a world that must march along the path of progress and universal peace. It was for this reason that it received with satisfaction the various peace initiatives promoted by the Latin American states, as well as the various appeals for peace and dialogue made by President Reagan.

These concepts determine our presence, with Colombia, Mexico, and Venezuela, in the so-called "Contadora Group," and our actions reflect our deep concern over finding a prompt and effective solution to the area's political problems.

Panama has the credentials for advocating dialogue and a negotiated agreement. Although not perfect, and despite the fact that it does not fully satisfy the Panamanian people's demands, the Torrijos-Carter treaty demonstrates to the world what can be achieved along this path, without having to resort to sterile sacrifices marked by violence and the loss of lives. An even more recent credential, which shows what can be achieved through negotiation and dialogue, is the elimination of the double wage scale in the canal area, an action that acknowledges the Panamanian workers' rights. With this action we must once again acknowledge President Reagan's determination to act in favor of justice.

Through arduous work and sacrifice, Panama has managed to stay away from the violent conflict that currently affects the area, because we are a people who love peace. Nonetheless, the crisis is now being felt. Large sectors today lack the job opportunities that enable them to meet their basic needs, and this is intensifying the social problem. Unless resolved promptly, this problem can result in the loss of this peace of which we are so proud. We are determined to overcome the social and economic crisis that currently affects us by contributing our quota of sacrifice. We know that we need help, and we will welcome that help, so long as inequities are not imposed and no attempts are made against our sovereignty. We are not asking for gifts; we want opportunities and, above all, recognition of the just prices of our products.

We recently designed a work plan to revitalize our country. Our government team, which has prepared itself with utmost interest and care, will tell you about this plan and about our ideas for confronting the crisis. During these sessions, you will learn about the opportunities we need.

We reiterate our welcome in the hope and interest that your mission will be fruitful. For peace, friendship, and progress, I wish you success. Thank you very much.

PAPERS, STATION COMMENT ON KISSINGER VISIT

Visit To Be 'Fruitful'

PA081606 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 8 Oct 83 p 4A

["The People's Compass" column by Adolfo Benedetti]

[Excerpts] The upcoming visit to Panama by former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and other prominent U.S. Government figures is an excellent opportunity for the chairman of President Ronald Reagan's National Bipartisan Commission on Central America to see the contrast between Panama and the other nations of the isthmus and to evaluate the favorable conditions under which our people live and their desire for peace.

Kissinger will also be able to observe that Panamanians are very interested in seeing an end to the bloody internal struggles in Central America, which are backed by different interests alien to our region. Regarding this, our efforts are focused on ensuring that our canal remains neutral and peaceful, completely removed from the ideological and economic conflicts shaking the area.

It is certain that in this regional trip Kissinger will not find a people more devoted to the Bolivarian principle of hemispheric unity than the Panamanians. These trends toward peace and harmony are best shown in the Contadora Group that despite natural difficulties, has done more to stop the Central American bloodbath than any other hemispheric or worldwide organization, particularly those which serve as a smokescreen to condone the actions of powerful and hegemonic countries.

Fruitful and constructive results will come out of this meeting between the representatives of two nations whose common goal is peace achieved through reconciliation and the shared work of those committed to it.

View of All Sectors Urged

PA091507 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 9 Oct 83 p 1

["As of Today" column]

[Text] The National Bipartisan Commission appointed by President Reagan to study Central American problems will arrive in Panama today to hold meetings with representatives of various public and private sectors of Panamanian life. Contrary to past politices, the U.S diplomatic delegation has decided to meet with all the varied and diverse political elements of our society rather than to simply confirm its set plans. We hope these meetings will occur. The members of the National Bipartisan Commission must learn the viewpoints of all Panamanian citizens rather than just those of a few venal bureaucrats. The Panamanian situation is as delicate as the one we see in Central America. The economy is experiencing a severe crisis after 15 years of dictatorship imposed by rapacious and incompetent military oligarchies sheltered by U.S. interests. If it takes advantage of its opportunity, the Kissinger commission can see in our political, economic, and social situation some of the decisive factors in the Central American crisis. It can learn something.

Today's Panama is yesterday's El Salvador. Imposed governments, military arrogance, corruption, constant violation of essential rights, and huge economic inequalities are the principle causes of the Central American tragedy. Hidden beneath the prosperity and splendor of the banking center, those same traumas, problems, and imbalances exist in Panama today. Although we don't have guerrillas in Panama, the extremely delicate political, social, and economic problems could lead to very serious situations if they are not solved with the most sincere spirit of justice, wisdom, and timeliness.

Visit Termed 'Important'

PA091706 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 9 Oct 83 p 4-A

[Editorial: "A Fact-Finding Visit"]

[Text] The visit that Henry Kissinger, President Reagan's Bipartisan Commission chairman and former secretary of state, begins today in Panama is undoubtedly very important for the leaders of the largest Western power, as well as for the Contadora Group countries that are working very hard to lead the armed factions in conflict to the negotiating table to find a settlement for the major crisis of the small country of El Salvador, which seems destined to become the center of a world conflagration.

The presence of skillful diplomat and political adviser Kissinger is linked to the specific functions President Reagan assigned to the Commission. In Panama this commission will follow a very busy schedule, which leads us to believe that Kissinger will abide by, legally and morally, the guidelines given to his Commission: to investigate and give advice.

In Panama, Kissinger will find a president who supports the principles of peace, mutual tolerance, pluralism, and the negotiation of the conflicts that have stained the isthmus with blood. This bloodshed has threatened Morazan's ideals in a fratricidal war that has lasted several years. He will observe our democratic aspirations as we are about to hold elections, with each political party submitting its programs and candidates to the people. Above all, he will find a people who are practicing freedom and who are more enthused about work than war.

We greet the illustrious U.S. politician and diplomat, and we wish him success in his mission and a great understanding of the wishes of our peoples, linked by history.

Team Urged To Learn Issues

PA101353 Panama City Radio Mia Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Commentary by Julio Ortega]

[Excerpts] Dr Henry Kissinger arrived here last night. In the United States, they are ascribing great importance to Kissinger's visit to Panama because it is an important visit. They view this visit thusly because Kissinger is expected to tour Central America to detect problems and make recommendations as to what U.S. foreign policy, economic aid, and relations with the area countries should be.

We have learned that Panama was included at the last moment. Although we are on good terms with the Americans, Panama was not originally included in the tour simply because of the opinion that since the other countries are already in deep waters, Panama, by contrast, is doing better. What they fail to realize is that we are already in water up to our noses, and that if they make too many waves we, too, will drown.

The Panamanian team, therefore, has prepared a good, a marvelous study that they plan to present to Dr Kissinger and his team. The Americans, and Dr Kissinger in particular, must realize that the situation here in Panama is not good. Some people have tried to make him believe that the situation here in Panama is good because we don't have guerrillas or terrorists, because no bombs are being planted, and the demonstrations are over. No, Dr Kissinger, things here in Panama are very, very bad. We are almost at the bottom of the pit. Despite efforts by the government of President De la Espriella, things are not good.

I think that Ambassador Briggs plays an important role in this, since he lives here. The rumor that he is going to be changed might have to do with the fact that perhaps he is not sending favorable reports. In any event, he and the U.S. Embassy team here have the responsibility of providing Dr Kissinger with truthful reports; otherwise, Kissinger will return to Washington and present his report without the necessary elements for judgement. The U.S. Government will then fail to provide us with what we need, which is not only military aid. It is very important to strengthen education in this country. I have just learned that a few days ago another 75 students were sent to study for careers at a cost of up to $60,000. The communists pay for everything. In other words, the communists -- no longer through the IFARHU [Human Resources Education and Training Institute], but through the People's Party -- continue sending students to the communist countries. A total of 75 left a few days ago to study. This was last week. So the U.S. Government must find the means to grant more scholarships and to strengthen education here in Panama. They must also set conditions when they lend us money, so as to prevent a situation like that of the educational reform when AID money was used to print communist books.

All these things must be corrected; education must be strengthened, along with the economy, the investments, the exports, and our access to the U.S. market under favorable conditions. These things must be resolved. The Panamanian team must bring up these issues with the U.S. mission.

We know that they listen to Radio Mia, that they record what we say. Today, we very responsibly ask the U.S. Government, Dr Kissinger's mission, and Ambassador Briggs to present truthful reports. If we don't solve our current political, military, economic, social, and educational problems -- for preventive work is in order here, as the people must be educated -- Panama will soon become a center for unrest and problems. General Noriega said it in Caracas.

In our view, a strong Central America will depend on Panama's strength. Panama continues to be a strategic point, not only militarily, but economically as well. Central America's development must pass through Panama for reasons with which we are all familiar: It is a banking center, there are facilities for communication, a canal, airlines and there is also the people's attitude, for we are a people who can negotiate with or talk to anyone in the world.

We must give these people, this mission, a clear picture of what is going on here in Panama. Let us hope we manage to project this image; let us hope that the U.S. Government and Dr Kissinger and his team will grasp the necessary issues; otherwise, they may solve the Central American problem only to be faced with an even more serious problem here in Panama.

Dr Kissinger, I hope that your people -- those who listen to this station, record these programs, and present reports -- will quote me on this subject. We bear the responsibility for what we are saying because this is the way things are. This is Panama's current reality.

Investment Climate Viewed

PA101439 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 10 Oct 83 p 4A

[Editorial: "A Boost to the Caribbean Basin Plan"]

[Text] In the face of the upcoming implementation of the Caribbean Basin Plan promoted by President Reagan's administration, the Central American countries, including Panama, must present to the evaluators of their respective situations a socioeconomic panorama favorable for investments through which the U.S. President can improve the status of each of these nations.

The evaluating commission headed by former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger arrived in Panama yesterday. Its members have come here to get a firsthand look at our country's situation, our potential resources, our administration and management systems, and our people's behavior concerning the problems of production, employment, and responsibility. These are conditions that investors demand to know about when they are going to expose their capital, whether public or private, to contingencies inherent in any investment project.

The countries that make up strife-torn Central America, shaken by the impact of a socioeconomic crisis that is affecting them and has led to extreme violence, present a picture the Kissinger commission already knows. The multifaceted disaster caused by any armed conflict is already hurting the living conditions of all the peoples affected by the war. It is obvious that the main problem these countries must face is how to achieve peace, and for this the economic factor is one of many remedies urgently needed to solve it.

The Central American nations have destroyed infrastructures, devastated cities, razed fields, zero production, ruined economies, malnourished masses, poor health conditions, as inactive educational system, a reduced trade, and an obstructed industry. In sum, they have practically regressed to the type of lives they lived when they started out as republics. This entire picture, as unreal as it may seem, is true. The Kissinger commission already suspected or knew of this situation; therefore, it cannot hope to find anything better or different. However, in Panama, each of the members of Kissinger's group has the right to think that they will find optimum conditions for the implementation of the Caribbean Basin Plan, with the large number of investments it implies. But it is absolutely necessary that Panamanians adopt an orderly lifestyle, administration, and management to guarantee investments to businessmen. All this must be accompanied by a labor system that will not behave like a specter that stops the movement of capital toward our country, and a civic maturity that will protect us from any indication of a social disorder in the face of the electoral process that our country will experience in 1984.

Kissinger's 'Practical Realism'

PA101459 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 10 Oct 83 p 5

["Political Chess" column by Rafael Nunez Zarzavilla: "Kissinger: A Well-Known Man in Panama"]

[Text] It can be said that Dr Henry Kissinger, who has arrived in our country on a "fact-finding mission," is a well-known man in Panama. On past occasions in which he has held significant dialogues with the Panamanian public and private sectors, his views and actions have been clear, specific, and based on concepts of practical realism. The same can be said about the political-philosophical concept of U.S. President Ronald Reagan and his controversial and much-debated development plan for Central America and the Caribbean basin. Practical realism predominates in its objectives and goals, and it is integrally linked with vital U.S. national interests.

Regarding the socioeconomic situation that we face along with the rest of the world, although with very specific characteristics and origins for each country, Kissinger's views were clearly expressed in the "Expocomer 83" conference that was held in Panama in January 1983. Prominent figures such as David Rockefeller, Walter Heller, Alain Chevalier, Carlos A. Montaner, Dr Rodolfo Belloso, and Alexander Kafka spoke on the international financial situation, the Latin American monetary crisis in the 1980's, and proposals for closer relations between Latin America and the United States. Dr Kissinger discussed the topic of "Sociopolitical Concepts," in which he stressed that "we want the fruits of peace through peace." Viewed realistically, those objectives and goals -- "the fruits of peace through peace" -- seem to be a contradiction in the face of what is occurring in the strife-torn Central America and Caribbean. This situation is not ignored by a politically sagacious man like Dr Henry Kissinger, even though he prudently describes his tour as an exclusively "fact-finding mission."

Bearing in mind Dr Kissinger's practical realism and the fact that nothing new can be added to what he knows about the crisis we are experiencing and its relationship with the Central American and Caribbean region, it can be inferred -- and we hope we are not mistaken -- that the dialogues with and the proposals that will be presented to Reagan's envoy will be precise, feasible, and in tune with our social problems. Let us hope they will not be the classic oligarchic plans that are causing the United States so many headaches in Latin America.

View of Social Problems Urged

PA101546 Panama City YA in Spanish 10 Oct 83 pp 4, 19

[Text] Henry Kissinger is coming to Central America leading a high-level U.S. commission. The former U.S. secretary of state will be able to observe the economic inequalities that still exist in Central America. Mr Kissinger will be able to see that not even illiteracy has been eradicated from Panama and other countries in the area.

Poverty

Poverty, disease, joblessness, housing shortages, and social injustice are abundant in Central America from Panama to Guatemala. The existing needs -- hunger, poverty, and inequalities -- have led to guerrilla warfare in El Salvador and Guatemala.

Economic Problems

Economic problems affect millions of men and women in the area. An immediate solution would be to create jobs for the thousands who cannot feed themselves or afford medical care. This is the great truth. There is no need for diverse studies or such pompous commissions in order to become familiar with the current Central American reality.

Support

The Central American economies must be bolstered. The peoples' self-determination must be respected. Above all, the rise to power in these republics of serious and honest men imbued with firm democratic ideas must be encouraged. The problem cannot be described on a sectarian basis as one of leftist or communist origin. The problem is of a social nature, and must be solved.

Justice

The Central American peoples want to be respected, and if Uncle Sam is going to help them, this support should not be conditional. This is important, because Central America is an erupting volcano.

Let Us Search

Let us seek solutions for the Central American peoples without going to extremes. The Central American peoples seek better days, and solutions for their specific problems: unemployment, the housing shortage, health, malnutrition, and production.

Government 'Begging' Censured

PA111404 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 11 Oct 83 p 8C

[From "In a Few Words" column]

[Text] No sooner had Henry [Kissinger] stepped on Panamanian soil than he was approached from all sides for loans. This was done with dignity and class, however. It is becoming increasingly difficult to distinguish between the government and a beggar. Ricardo What's his name [reference to President de la Espriella] practically took his hat off and placed it under Henry's nose so he could drop a few coins in it.

PRESIDENT DENIES 1984 ELECTIONS TO BE POSTPONED

PA072009 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 6 Oct 83 p 23

[Text] Panamanian President Ricardo de la Espriella this morning told LA REPUBLICA that "the upcoming elections are a reality and the Electoral Tribunal has been given all the necessary resources. This includes logistical support by the Defense Forces of the Republic of Panama, which will take the democratization process to all corners of the republic."

The president's statements were issued in reply to a report from an international news agency which speculated that the elections would not take place because of economic factors, and even said that the announcement would be made "in a matter of days."

The president said that the Electoral Tribunal is the highest authority in electoral matters and, therefore, will have the last word in this regard. He added that the national government, under his administration, will be permanently available to solve whatever problems may arise at the Electoral Tribunal concerning the upcoming elections.

AUTHENTIC PANAMENIST PARTY LEGALLY RECOGNIZED

PA070505 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1730 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] During a ceremony held today at the Electoral Tribunal, the Authentic Panamenist Party formally received the documents accrediting it as a legally recognized party. The party was represented by Hildebrando Nicosia, its secretary general, and Jorge Pacifico Adames, its second vice president.

Cesar Quintero, president of the Electoral Tribunal, pointed out that all the requirements of the electoral code had been fulfilled by the party, since it now has 47,000 members. Quintero added that the preliminary electoral registry will soon be given to the political parties.

For his part, Hildebrando Nicosia said that Dr Arias [Party president Arnulfo Arias Madrid] will announce his presidential candidacy for the 1948 elections in due time.

HAVANA CITES REQUEST TO RECONSIDER DEFENSE LAW

PA112031 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Text] The chief of the Panamanian Defense Forces, General Manuel Antonio Noriega, has asked the executive branch to revise some of the articles contained in the recently approved law regulating the functions of that armed institution, which replaced the National Guard. Noriega explained that he submitted the request to alleviate the concern voiced by several sectors of Panamanian society and to guarantee compliance with the national Constitution and the law.

Business groups and opposition parties have strongly criticized the law on the grounds that it grants excessive powers to the armed institution.

FOREIGN MINISTER ORTEGA IN SPAIN, HOLDS TALKS

For Spanish media coverage of Foreign Minister Oyden Ortega's brief visit to Spain in preparation for a later visit by President Ricardo de la Espriella, and including the broadening of cooperation agreements and a briefing on the Contadora Group efforts in Central America to Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez, see the Spain section of the 6 October Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

BELIZE

ROGERS ADDRESSES UN ON PROBLEMS WITH GUATEMALA

FL112132 Bridgetwon CANA in English 2047 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] United Nations, Oct 11, CANA-REUTER -- Belize said today it was always ready to enter into a dialogue with Guatemala, which refuses to recognise its Central American neighbor and claims a large part of its territory.

"To those who claim land and cause us needless worry, we hold out the hand of friendship,' Belize Deputy Prime Minister Carl Rogers told the General Assembly. "We ask that they respect and recognise our right to determine our future as a nation, free and sovereign, within the land and sea boundaries of Belize, which existed even before the independence of Central America."

Rogers, who is also minister of defence and home affairs, said: "Belize is always willing to enter into peaceful dialogue with Guatemala to work out means of living together in peace and harmony." He said Guatemala never possessed any rights over Belize, adding: "It is this intransigence in refusing to recognise the reality of an independent Belize that prevents us from living in peace and cooperation as neighbours should."

Rogers said the "unfounded claims" by Belize's larger neighbour prevented good and friendly relations with Guatemala and presented an obstacle to the full realisation of his country's potential for development.

"Persistence in this attitude on Guatemala's part constitutes a threat to the peace in the only remaining peaceful part of Central America -- a continent afflicted by the violence of civil strife," the Belize minister stated. "We share the anguish of their peoples, and we wish for better times for them and for us."

Referring to unrest in other parts of Central America, he said Belize made a place in its society for the refugees who continuously crossed its borders in search of safe haven. "None of us abandons hope that some day they will be able to return to their own lands and their own homes," he continued. Meanwhile, the large influx of people caused strains in the areas of employment, health, education, and housing.

"For us to continue and effectively cope with this situation, Belize will require some postive assistance from international agencies," he told the assembly.

COSTA RICA

REPORTAGE, COMMENT ON KISSINGER COMMISSION TALKS

Government To Present Aid Request

PA111352 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] The Costa Rican Government, through Vice President Alberto Fait, has announced that our country will ask the United States for economic aid that could possibly amount to $1 billion.

The aid could include long-term credits, foreign debt payments, foreign investments, mixed investments, and other projects.

Fait added that the request will be made to the U.S. multiparty commission headed by Henry Kissinger that will arrive in Costa Rica today. A similar commission appointed by President Monge's government, headed by Exports and Investments Minister Mario Carvajal and former Deputy Rodrigo Madrial Nieto, will meet with the Kissinger Commission.

Exports Minister on Visit

PA111550 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1355 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Interview granted by Costa Rican Exports and Investments Minister Mario Carvajal to William Cespedes at the Juan Santamaria Airport in San Jose, while awaiting the arrival of the Kissinger Commission -- live]

[Text] [Cespedes] Dr Carvajal, only a few minutes prior to the arrival of the Kissinger Commission, what is the country likely to obtain from the visit which, as we have already noted, is part of a fact-finding tour (?to determine) actions concerned with Central America's future.

[Carvajal] The commission established by President Reagan and led by Mr Kissinger seeks to establish a social and economic aid program for Central America over the next few years. Costa Rica is taking advantage of this opportunity [words indistinct] President Monge has established a bipartisan commission in which both the academic and private sectors are also participating. We expect this commission to make a presentation today to help the Kissinger Commission see how it can help Costa Rica -- as a democratic country and as Latin America's most durable democracy, the one with the longest tradition in the hemisphere -- maintain its democratic system, not only politically but socially and economically as well. We will make a presentation to the Kissinger Commission on this subject.

[Cespedes] Vice President Alberto Fait yesterday announced that the need for an overall development plan for Central America, especially for Costa Rica, will be explained. In discussing the area of investments for Costa Rica, he mentioned the figure $1 billion per year, for a period of 10 years. This $1 billion might be given in the form of a readjustment of the debt, by giving better deadlines, or in the form of investments, loans, or some other type of aid. Will this really be presented in this manner?

[Carvajal] Our commission will not suggest any figures. The commission has been studying possible aid amounts for various fields, but we do not think we are yet ready to provide figures. Today's discussion will be centered on those areas where we feel that a priority development program should be implemented over the next 10 years. We do agree, however, with Vice President Fait's estimate of a 10-year period. We think that we need a long-term program.

[Cespedes] Henry Kissinger, chairman of the U.S. bipartisan commission, has said that the commission will set goals for Central America, but that it will not define political aspects for these countries. Does this mean that during the meeting the agenda will be open, so that the ideas of both sides can be heard?

[Carvajal] The meeting between the two commissions, and another meeting which I will attend in the afternoon, which will deal with the specific subject of exports and investments, will have open agendas. Both the Costa Rican Government and the Costa Rican commission representatives will have the chance to express their views. The members of the Kissinger Commission will also have the chance to tell us what they want, and to ask us whatever questions they may wish to ask. As you have said, there will be an open agenda.

[Cespedes] As for the commission's report to the White House, about the third week in January, how long will we have to wait before obtaining positive results?

[Carvajal] Unfortunately, I cannot answer that. The Costa Rican Government hopes that it will be a relatively short time.

[Cespedes] But could some estimate be made on the basis of the steps that this report must submit to the U.S. Congress, and on the basis of President Reagan's political decision that this will go into effect before the end of 1984?

[Carvajal] If the two major parties in the United States, the Replican and the Democratic Parties, support this plan, I think that a decision on this matter can be made sometime during 1984.

Monge Previews Meeting

PA111614 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1456 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Interview with Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge at the Cariari Hotel in San Jose on 11 October 1983; interviewers not identified -- recorded]

[Excerpt] [Monge] I have come here to receive Dr Henry Kissinger and the other members and advisers of the commission. Many hopes rest on this very quick tour by the U.S. Bipartisan Commission. We previously discussed certain views with Dr Kissinger and other members of his commission in a meeting held in Miami last week. Now we will have another opportunity to better discuss our country's needs, problems, and expectations in regard to the aid we need from the United States.

[Question] Will any economic and political aspects be discussed?

[Monge] We will discuss certain ideas and views, but only in a general way, because we do not have much time for discussions. However, the commission has other sources and more time ahead to gather more information.

[Question] Will you discuss violence in Central America?

[Monge] Of course. Although we understand that the Bipartisan Commission is mainly concerned with the economic and social factors of the crisis, we have all established a link between the economic and social factors and the outbreak of violence in Central America.

[Question] [Words indistinct] the most recent problems with Nicaragua. Have you discussed this with him, or will you tell him about it now?

[Monge] I discussed it with him in Miami, but we will approach the subject again because new developments concerning Nicaragua and the rest of Central America appear every day.

[Question] I understand the government will propose a change [words indistinct] in the case of the refugees, which (?has been declared a national emergency).

[Monge] That is true. We have already mentioned this to Dr Kissinger and other members of his commission. We have also mentioned it to the Norwegian foreign minister, who offered direct aid aside from that which Norway is giving through the United Nations. Norway has been one of the most receptive countries in regard to the problem of refugees in this area of the world.

Exports Minister After Meeting

PA112034 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1830 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Report by Rodrigo Peralta from the Cariari Hotel, in San Jose]

[Text] Dr Mario Carvajal, Costa Rica's exports and investments minister, told the news media a few minutes ago about what Costa Rica has told the Kissinger Commission about economic aid.

The first portion of a document presented by the Costa Rican Government to the members of that commission outlines the measures that the government has taken since the beginning of the inflationary period, approximately 4 years ago. This document indicates that in 18 months, the government has been able to reduce inflation from 95 percent to 16 percent. The Caribbean Basin Initiative will bring benefits to Costa Rica by providing opportunities for the expansion of Costa Rica's export markets. However, these benefits will not be significantly noticed until 1986.

In view of the Central American situation and the Costa Rican economic crisis, it is necessary to have U.S. aid that will allow us to make structural changes that lead to continuous economic growth to assure a better standard of living for all Costa Ricans, and this will assure the viability Costa Rica's democracy, the Costa Rican minister said.

If the commission approves the government's request for $1 billion annually in loans, the government will carry out programs for rural development, agricultural and livestock development, industrialization, agro-industrial development, basic infrastructures, reduction of the state apparatus, restructuring of energy production programs and of the debts of public service entities, development and consolidation of the cooperative movement, and low-price housing construction.

Monge Sees 'Hope' in Commission

PA120039 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 2344 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] San Jose, 11 Oct (DPA) -- "The Kissinger Commission is a hope for Central America," Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge declared today. After meeting with the former U.S. secretary of state, the Costa Rican president said that "it was a good idea to create this commission, because this way the United States will more rapidly decide to aid this region of the world."

The president added that "Costa Rica needs cooperation for its development programs and thus looks favorably upon this commission," which will report to President Reagan.

Monge concluded by saying that "we have faith in this commission," because, in addition to the fact that it is a bipartisan group from the United States, it is being led by a man of such renowned ability as Kissinger.

Political Leaders on Meeting

PA120315 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Telephone report by newsman William Cespedes from the Cariari Hotel in San Jose -- live or recorded relay]

[Excerpts] President Reagan's National Bipartisan Commission on Central America, the Costa Rican Government, and the various sectors of the country have reviewed the situation in Central America and Costa Rica. In the early morning, the Costa Rican (?team) headed by President Luis Alberto Monge gave an overall view of the regional situation, and our country's needs in particular. All the participants coincided in the belief that it is urgent [word indistinct] assistance in various fields in order to deal with the crisis.

President Monge told the commission headed by the former U.S. secretary of state that, in order to preserve its democracy as an example for Latin America, Costa Rica needs now, more than ever, investments and internal restructuring combined with investment and development programs in the economic and social fields to concretely complement social justice. Foreign Affairs Minister Fernando Volio, who also appeared before the U.S. Bipartisan Commission, outlined the regional political situation, as well as Costa Rica's foreign policy and efforts to defend democracy.

Following a luncheon hosted by President Monge, the U.S. Bipartisan Commission received representatives from various sectors. Former Presidents Jose Figueres and Daniel Oduber and former Foreign Minister Gonzalo Facio were among those the commission received. Facio and Oduber said that it is extremely urgent for Costa Rica to receive financial assistance to carry out various development projects. Among other projects, Oduber mentioned the oil pipeline, an overland transport system, and other plans the government has drafted to increase productivity and employment.

Facio and Oduber also coincided in the view that the Central American political situation has been seriously aggravated by the Nicaraguan regime. Nicaragua represents a danger to Costa Rica, they said. They noted, however, that this is not a short-term danger, because the Sandinist government leaders would not make the mistake of opening a front against Costa Rica now that they have serious problems with Honduras.

Rafael Angel Calderon Fournier, a former presidential candidate and top opposition leader, met with Kissinger and several of his aides for almost 30 minutes. They reviewed Costa Rica's foreign policy and neutrality, as well as the situation in Central America. Calderon Fournier described some aspects of his economic platform, which is different from the one being implemented by President Monge's government. Calderon agreed with the view held by President Monge and his government that economic support and additional financial assistance are required to implement economic, social, and political programs in order to strengthen Costa Rica's democracy.

Finally, the commission received representatives of the Supreme Electoral Tribunal, who analyzed the process of democratization in Central America and the need to gear those processes toward free elections.

Perhaps the portion of the commission's agenda that drew the most attention was the meeting with Nicaraguan opposition leader Alfonso Robelo. Robelo's meeting with Kissinger lasted exactly 1 hour. Even though he tried to avoid the press, Robelo made this remark before departing: We analyzed and discussed the political situation in Nicaragua. (?I outlined it, and they listened), he said.

Ruling Party Deputy Comments

PA120317 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Text] The visit by the U.S. commission led by Dr Henry Kissinger is extremely important both to Costa Rica and to all of Central America, Deputy Rodrigo Mora Alfaro has said. Our people's situation is serious and requires attention particularly by the United States, which has responed by sending this commission, the deputy for the National Liberation Party [PLN] added.

This delegation must clearly understand that our democracy requires assistance that does not undermine our freedom and our national character if it is to forge ahead and resolve the innumberable economic problems it faces, Alfaro said. Costa Rica is a living opportunity to demonstrate that there is a democratic way to confront the problems and difficulties in Central America, despite the crisis and social differences, the ruling party deputy concluded.

Opposition Party Deputy Remarks

PA120338 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Text] Deputy Oscar Aguilar Bulgerelli has said that Dr Henry Kissinger is here on a preliminary, factfinding mission to examine the economic situation in the Central American countries and to assess the chances of investing in them and giving them financial assistance.

This is a very important first contact, but no undue expectations should be raised by it, because we cannot expect great results from a preliminary visit, Aguilar said. I think that if Mr Kissinger had learned while in Panama of Costa Rica's intention to ask for $10 billion, he would have been scared and would have flown nonstop right over our country, the head of the Unity Party bloc remarked.

We must not continue to live off of international charity. Rather than ask for alms to the tune of $10 billion, we should realize that a borrowing policy entails a payments policy. Arrangements for payments should be made with a broader outlook, and we should not consider payment terms of only 3 or 4 years, which would solve nothing.

I think that if Costa Rica succeeds in renegotiating its entire foreign debt with a long-term payments schedule, which would allow the country to develop and to create wealth by itself, then our problems would be solved. However, we cannot expect to continue to live off of international charity. In so doing, we would develop a false image and an unrealistic monetary situation.

EL SALVADOR

PARTY LEADERS: KISSINGER VISIT TO BE 'POSITIVE'

PA111955 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1732 GMT 11 Oct 83

[By Cristina Hasbun de Merino]

[Text] San Salvador, 11 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- Salvadoran political leaders told ACAN-EFE today that the visit of the U.S. bipartisan commision headed by Henry Kissinger "will produce positive results" for Central America.

The president of the Constituent Assembly, Roberto D'Aubuisson, said that this visit by the White House special commission is part of the process begun by the Reagan administration to find solutions to the Central American conflicts. D'Aubuisson noted that within this process, El Salvador has been described as the center of gravity, and "I believe Kissinger will try to activate the Contadora Group's program."

The leader of the Nationalist Republican Alliance (ARENA) pointed out that the Contadora Group, which includes Panama, Mexico, Colombia, and Venezuela is seeking a multilateral solution to the difficulties between Nicaragua and the other nations of Central America. He added that Kissinger "has come to obtain firsthand information at the head of a very complete and competent commission." He said that Kissinger will meet tomorrow with the president of the republic and the leaders of the Constituent Assembly, the supreme court of justice, and high-ranking officials from various political parties,

The first vice president of the Assembly, Hugo Carrillo, a member of the National Conciliation Party (PCN), told ACAN-EFE that the commission's visit "is of utmost importance both to the country and the region; my only objection concerns the short time it has given itself to form opinions on the various problems." Carrillo noted that the short time which the U.S. group has to form a political, social, and economic opinion of such a complicated country as El Salvador could result in "certain conclusions that might well prove to be incorrect." "Nevertheless," Carrillo added, "in general terms the commission's visit is important and the political leaders will have an opportunity to present our viewpoints, hoping that the results will be positive."

The second vice president of the Constituent Assembly, Maria Julia Castillo, of the Salvadoran Authentic Institutional Party (PAISA), told ACAN-EFE that Kissinger "is a distinguished politician and his presence in El Salvador is most significant. There can be no doubt as to its great implications." Castillo said that Salvadoran political leaders will have the opportunity to personally meet Kissinger and his commission during a reception to be offered by the Salvadoran Foreign Ministry.

ARENA Deputy Hugo Barrera noted that the visit by Kissinger and his group "is a wise decision on the part of the Reagan administration, since it will deal with a number of economic issues affecting Central America." "The report submitted by Kissinger to President Reagan will serve as a foundation for decisions concerning a continuation of the search for solutions to our problems. It will also touch upon violence, as well as the social and economic order," according to Deputy Barrera.

Democratic Action Party (AD) Deputy Ricardo Gonzalez Camacho told ACAN-EFE that President Reagan had instructed the special White House commission to draft medium and long-term programs and plans for the solution of the area's social, economic, and political problems. "In that respect," Gonzalez Camacho said, "his visit is highly important because of his firsthand knowledge of the current situation in Central America." He pointed out that despite Kissinger's comment as U.S. secretary of state that Latin America was of no special interest, developments had shown that Central America and the Caribbean are of great geopolitical significance to the United States. "In that respect, the prosperity of Central America is closely related to U.S. security, and Kissinger's keen sight and talent are sufficiently well known so as to make it clear that this visit by him and his commission will help Central Americans solve their problems," Gonzalez Camacho said.

Meanwhile, Salvadoran Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena, a member of the Christian Democratic Party, said that Kissinger's visit will yield positive results for Central America, particularly because economic and social issues will be discussed. Chavez Mena affirmed that the Salvadoran conflict is rooted in social injustice and unequal opportunity, problems which the commission headed by Kissinger might help solve in the medium and long-terms.

Rebel Station Rejects Visit

PA112236 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2136 GMT 1 Oct 83

[Text] San Salvador, 11 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- The Salvadoran guerrillas announced today on the clandestine radio "Farabundo Marti" that they "rejected the presence of Henry Kissinger in Central America, where he has arrived beating war drums."

The rebel radio station announced that Kissinger will be arriving in a few hours in El Salvador to "encourage the intransigence" of the government of Alvaro Magana and to "protect the economic interests of the oligarchy."

The rebel station said that the former U.S. secretary of state "will try to promote the continuation of the war and, with his political expertise, is preparing open U.S. military intervention in the region through the Central American Defense Council (CONDECA)."

"Kissinger is trying to impose the will of imperialism on our people, worn down by the war, and is not coming to contribute to the search for peace in El Salvador," the radio station announced.

"Farabundo Marti" added that the economic assistance offers that Kissinger will discuss with the Central American governments "are nothing but U.S. blackmail. We demand that the United States stop its military aid, withdraw its advisers, and remove its bases from Central American territory."

FMLN'S ZAMORA: TALKS WITH STONE 'POSITIVE'

PA111820 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Interview with Ruben Zamora, member of the FMLN-FDR political-diplomatic commission; date and place not given -> recorded]

[Text] [Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] What is your evaluation of the meetings you have had with Richard Stone?

[Zamora] Our evaluation is as follows: First of all, I don't believe that the Reagan administration is interested in finding a political solution to the conflict. Indeed, the specific and concrete (?actions) of the past few weeks [words indistinct] have reflected a desire to aggravate the Central American conflict and to seek purely military solutions.

However, we do believe that some positive steps have been taken, including the initiation of talks with the U.S. Government. First of all, the fact that the U.S. Government has decided to hold talks with us strikes me as proof that it has recognized our fronts to be a real force in both the Salvadoran conflict and in Salvadoran society. Therefore, this is tacit recognition of the FMLN and FDR on the part of the U.S. Government.

In the second place, we view the U.S. Government's agreement to sit down and talk with us as a continuation of our policy. Our fronts have been insisting on the need to establish a dialogue for the past 2 years while the other side had consistently refused to do so. The fact that they have now agreed to sit down and talk confirms that our policy is correct.

In the third place, we feel that talks with President Reagan's special envoy at this time will not produce specific solutions to the problem in view of the lack of willingness shown by the Reagan administration. However, such meetings might be useful at some later date. In other words, when the time comes for the U.S. Government to alter its policy because it is forced to admit the changed conditions in El Salvador -- the FMLN's advance, the Salvadoran Government's weakness - and the U.S. Government accepts a political solution as an alternative, the fact that we have now begun to hold talks will [words indistinct] the (?steps) that will then allow us to proceed with fewer difficulties and more rapidly.

In other words, our evaluation of the talks with Richard Stone is positive. [end recording]

REBELS OCCUPY TOWNS IN USULUTAN, SAN MIGUEL

PA111323 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1730 GMT 10 Oct 83

[By Raul Beltran]

[Text] Three more towns in Usulutan have fallen to the rebels. This was confirmed today at noon by high-ranking military and civilian sources in Usulutan and San Miguel Departments. San Buenaventura and Santa Elena in Usulutan Department and El Transito in San Miguel Department fell to the rebels following the weekend attack on Lolotique, during which the insurgents burned and destroyed both the office housing the town's archives and its municipal building. The situation was worst in Santa Elena, there many people, fleeing the villages located on the secondary road between Jucuapa and Santa Elena, had gone seeking food and medicine following the heavy fighting reported in their area last week. The rebels apparently encountered no resistance from the Salvadoran Army when they entered Santa Elena Province, but it has been reported that an extensive counterinsurgency operation is being planned to establish order in that sector.

Reporters who returned from Santa Elena at noon today noted that the rebels met no resistance and were able to seize food and medicine.

High-ranking Defense Ministry souces today refuted statements made by the insurgents in which they claimed to have inflicted 7,000 casualties on the Salvadoran Army since October 1982. The Defense Ministry added that both the local and foreign media are aware of the real situation. It was also noted that the guerrillas, too, heard the report presented in late July by Defense Minister General Carlos Eugenio Vides Casanova on the struggle against the insurgents covering the July 1982 - July 1983 period. The sources added that subversive groups have used the details of such reports for propaganda purposes. The leftists have declared that during this past year, October 1982-1983, they captured 1,300 soldiers, whom they later released, and that they recovered more than 3,000 weapons.

It was announced at noon today that shelling and heavy fighting continues in Santiago de Maria Province near the Jalapa and Semillero farms on the section of the Pan-American Highway connecting El Triunfo and Jucuapa. Traffic in that area is still interrupted. The situation is difficult; we are fighting a group of subversives who have taken control of part of the Pan-American Highway. However, we expect to regain control of the highway this afternoon. This statement was made by a high-ranking officer during a telephone conversation with YSKL.

It was confirmed today at noon that subversives in Sensuntepeque Province, 80 km northeast of San Salvador, have been disrupting normal life in Jutiapa since early Sunday morning. The rebels still occupy the small town, and the fate of the Civil Defense guardsmen who were charged with its protection is not known. Military sources in Sensuntepeque said only that they are trying to dislodge the rebels and that they expect the situation to be under control today. According to civilian residents of the town, the rebels abandoned it today.

PASSENGER IN PLANE DOWNED BY REBELS INTERVIEWED

PA112017 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1800 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Excerpts] Leftists in El Transito, Usulutan Department, fired at a small plane flying over the area yesterday. The plane fell, and the crew, (Hugo Aviles) a Salvadoran, and (Luis Howard Sutton), a 24-year-old Panamanian-American who came from San Antonio, Texas and is on his way to Panama by road, were bruised.

Let's listen to [Howard Sutton's] remarks to YSU after the plane was shot at and forced to land. The plane was subsequently burned by the guerrillas.

[Begin recording] [(Sutton)] We were going to the next town [words indistinct] then the motor was shut down. There was a lot of shooting. [Words indistinct] we fell in a corn field and the corn plants caused the plane to swerve. The pilot couldn't get out of the plane and we had to break [words indistinct] to get out. Guerrillas arrived there. [Sentence indistinct]. The peasants helped us, and thanks to them we returned here.

[Unidentified reporter] Were you hurt in this accident?

[(Sutton)] My hands and back are bruised, but that's all.

[Reporter] Do you know where you were forced to land?

[(Sutton)] No, I am only passing through El Salvador. I was supposed to have left yesterday, but since there is so much fighting I haven't been able to leave.

[Reporter] Where are you going?

[(Sutton)] I am going to Panama. I am originally from Panama.

[Reporter] Where are you coming from?

[(Sutton)] San Antonio, Texas.

[Reporter] After your emergency landing, did you have any problems with the guerrillas in that sector?

[(Sutton)] They were very nice to us. They didn't do anything to us, and let us go. They only asked for my camera to [words indistinct].

[Reporter] They seized your camera?

[(Sutton)] Yes.

[Reporter] You didn't have any problems with them, then?

[(Sutton)] No. They were very nice. [end recording]

COMMERCE CHAMBER OPPOSES NEW STRUCTURAL CHANGES

PA112350 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 10 Oct 83

[Paid advertisement placed by the Chamber of Commerce and Industries of El Salvador: "Taking a Stand in the Face of History"]

[Text] The Chamber of Commerce and Industries of El Salvador issues a call for the salvation of our homeland.

The Chamber of Commerce and Industries of El Salvador, aware that the country's future well-being or its ultimate plunge into chaos depend on the terms by which economic order is established in the new constitution, hereby states the following:

1. The stand that this chamber publicly adopted regarding structural reforms implemented by the previous de facto government clearly established that it did not object to just and advisable changes implying substantial improvements for the Salvadorans and the nation's economic progress. However, this chamber opposed antitechnological and confiscatory changes [transformaciones ant[illegible]ecnicas y confiscatorias] inspired by feelings of resentment on the part of certain classes, because they would only lead to the deterioration of El Salvador's productive capacity and would inevitably harm the entire country.

2. The chamber believes that the actions taken in agrarian reform thus far should be complemented by measures intended to repair the consequent damage and to truly benefit those whom these changes were supposed to benefit. As a result, those individuals whose property was confiscated must be compensated and the peasants must receive their land titles.

3. Now that the economic system of our future constitution is being discussed, there is speculation about external and internal pressures allegedly being exerted on the members of the honorable Constituent Assembly. In this regard, the Chamber of Commerce and Industries hereby discloses that, through its contacts with high-level U.S. political echelons, it has learned that [illegible]e U.S. Government has made no effort to interfere in a matter which only concerns Salvadorans, who must make the decision that is best for the interests of our nation. Any external pressure can only be coming from U.S. labor organizations, as they, according to their own public statements, are bent on interpreting the Salvadoran problem in their own way and on prescribing formulas which they would not use themselves.

4. In view of the negative, indeed, catastrophic results of the first phase of the agrarian reform, it would be an illogical violation of the norms of a healthy economy and a defeat of every effort made to promote the country's recovery to promote new structural changes, knowing that they would only lead the nation to a disaster of incalculable consequences. It has already been seen that the economic sacrifice imposed on our people through these changes not only failed to benefit the population, but also failed to reduce violence and promote peace. What we had said in theory became a reality in practice, and the reforms, particularly those which affected agriculture, did not create or redistribute wealth, but instead spread poverty among El Salvador's peasant families.

5. In view of this, the Chamber of Commerce and Industries of El Salvador, with this call, hopes that the deputies whom the people elected on 28 March 1982, entrusting to them the task of laying the goundwork for achieving and consolidating democracy, will understand that their duty as legislators is to build a platform of constitutional rights that unites rather than divides the Salvadorans, so that we can all work for the salvation of our homeland.

FMLN'S SALVATIERRA ON U.S. AGGRESSION IN C.A.

PA081034 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0211 GMT 8 Oct 83

[Text] Mexico City, 7 Oct (EFE) -- U.S. Government plans to intervene with troops in Central America," Salvadoran guerrilla Commander Venancio Salvatierra stated today in Mexico.

Salvatierra, who is an FMLN leader in El Salvador, stated at a press conference that the idea of sending U.S. troops to Central America "is not new," and due to the negative impact it has had on U.S. public opinion, Reagan has tried to conceal it.

The guerrilla commander said that the United States is trying to conceal its direct intervention in Central America "under the guise of a military maneuver" that is unusual. "The United States is conducting several operations in Honduras" and has "announced that even after inordinately long" exercises, U.S. forces will remain in Honduras.

Salvatierra noted that the "aggression is being planned," and "we believe we can withstand a U.S. aggression, but it would have a very high social cost, so high it would not affect just our people." "As the U.S. Administration's plans have developed, Central America has become a focus of ever-increasing world tension, which could become the detonator of a world conflict," he noted.

Venancio Salvatierra, member of the Central American Revolutionary Workers Party, said that the Salvadoran guerrillas are willing to talk with the U.S. Government because they are not, as the Reagan administration claims, "a threat to U.S. security."

RADIO VENCEREMOS ON OBJECTIVES OF STRUGGLE

PA102236 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] Why is the FMLN fighting? The objectives of our struggle include the realization of a new social and economic order.

Farabundo Marti, you are forging paths of freedom where peace and justice [words indistinct] a new social and economic order that will guarantee a better distribution of the country's wealth and thus contribute to the solution of the problems of health, food, and education confronting the working class. The government claims that the FMLN opposes any regime that advocates private ownership and that it plans to expropriate the property of all the country's coffee and cotton producers, industrialists, and businessmen, eliminating private ownership. This is completely false. The FMLN has objective and realistic foundations for its plans.

Because it would seriously and adversely affect the country's stability and economic development, it would be illogical to expropriate private property.

A plan for economic development must utilize the potential of the private sector in order to obtain greater social benefits. Agrarian and banking reforms and the nationalization of foreign trade must be designed to break up the large concentrations of capital that have exploited the working people and kept them in poverty.

Large productive units must be maintained, but they must operate as cooperatives in the hands of the workers. Cooperatives and small- and medium-size farms, businesses, and industries must obtain guarantees of financial assistance.

In an effort to increase social benefits, aggressive plans that include the mobilization of urban and rural workers must be carried out so that these workers can benefit from health and education programs and so that their standard of living will be improved.

Attention to the needs of the workers, within a system of salaries and improved living conditions, must be a concern in the new economic order.

FMLN WARNS PILOTS OF CROP-DUSTING PLANES

PA111658 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] We have a report from San Miguel Department: Commander Silvio de Jesus Argueta, Commander Nicho, who led our action in El Transito, has informed us that a crop-dusting plane carrying troops strafed FMLN positions in that area. The plane that attacked our forces was machineguned by our revolutionary fighters and crashed.

We warn all pilots of crop-dusting planes being used by the enemy to observe our movements from the air that we will open fire on any such plane flying over our positions for the purpose of espionage or with the intention of attacking our forces.

Attention, much attention: The FMLN announces that during the course of its "Independence, Liberty, and Democracy" campaign, the use of crop-dusting planes in the country's eastern sector is hereby banned. It has been proven that these planes are flying over combat zones and areas under FMLN control to gather military information for the dictatorship's army. Consequently, we have ordered our fighters to open fire on crop-dusting planes that fly over the country's eastern region, where pitched battles are now taking place.

RADIO VENCEREMOS REPORTS ON RECENT FIGHTING

War Bulletin Issued

PA082229 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 8 Oct 83

[Excerpts] We have a war bulletin issued by Ana Guadalupe Martinez of the Francisco Sanchez Southeastern Front:

At 0800 on 5 October, our forces clashed with the Atonal Battalion 1 km north of Santa Elena, near a place known as La Caseta. Heavy fighting ensued lasting approximately 4 hours. We inflicted many casualties on the Atonal Battalion troops, who halted their advance and retreated to Santa Elena. We repeat: Atonal Battalion forces retreated to Santa Elena because of the advance of our revolutionary forces.

On the same day, the enemy used one Dragonfly A-37 plane, two helicopter gunships, and one (AU-2) light plane to indiscriminately bomb and strafe the people in places such as Joya Ancha, the area along the road to Santa Elena, and Arenales. There were also clashes south of Jucuapa, where our forces fought members of the Cazadores Battalion of San Miguel, supported by a helicopter gunship.

Early on 6 October, the enemy tried to advance again and there was fierce fighting near La Caseta and the road to Santa Elena. We killed one enemy soldier and wounded another. In that battle, the enemy used air support, including an (AU-2) light plane and helicopter gunships. After the fighting, because of the fact that it was impossible to advance, the enemy again retreated to the outskirts of Santa Elena. For the 2d consecutive day, the enemy retreated to Santa Elena because they couldn't advance a single step to attack our positions.

While Colonel Calito [Colonel Napoleon Calito, commander of the Atonal Battalion], the famous commander who was forced to flee Meanguera, continues to retreat in Usulutan Department, another report indicates that the FMLN not only halted the advance of Calito and his beaten Atonal Battalion, but forces of the Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade dealt a harsh blow to their rearguard as well.

We now have a report sent by Commander Juan Ramon Medrano of the Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade's southern group indicating that our forces dealt harsh blows to the rearguard of the enemy's operation in the Santa Elena - Jucuapa area. Here is the report:

In the afternoon of 6 October, our forces seized a portion of the coastal road near enemy positions close to the San Juan farm. At 0600, an enemy patrol clashed with our forces, and after several minutes of fighting, the enemy once again fled in disarray, which is Vides Casanova's favorite tactic. Our forces were holding positions near the San Juan farm.

At 0545 on 7 October, an enemy patrol that was moving toward our positions on the coastal road from El Coyolito bridge was forced to flee in disarray. It sustained five additional casualties -- two dead and three wounded. The enemy tried to advance on other fronts, but was also repelled and forced to flee in disarray. In this fighting, we inflicted seven more casualties -- three dead and four wounded.

We continue to give you reports about our actions on the rearguard of the enemy operation in Usulutan Department.

At 0630 on 7 October, a military truck traveling from Tierra Blanca to El Coyolito bridge was completely destroyed with a well-aimed shot from an RPG-2 rocket launcher. Subsequently, a clash occurred when our forces used small arms to fire on troops who had survived our attack on the vehicle. In this ambush, the enemy sustained 22 casualties -- 12 dead and 10 wounded. At 1900, enemy reinforcements from Usulutan began to maneuver in the area and advance toward our positions, but our forces repelled the enemy and forced them to retreat.

At 0900, the enemy entered the area again but were repelled [passage indistinct] we repeat: 41 casualties -- 21 dead and 20 wounded on the enemy rearguard alone. [Words indistinct] in a frontal assault in the Jucuapa-Santa Elena area. This report was sent by Commander Juan Ramon Medrano from the rearguard of the enemy operation in Usulutan Department, where our forces are destroying the enemy.

FMLN Campaign Results

PA091431 (Clandestine) Radio Verceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 9 Oct 83

[Excerpt] In El Salvador, a people [words indistinct] our revolutionary army is obtaining advanced training, we multiply and strengthen with each new victory.

Since 3 September, the day on which we began our military campaign, the FMLN has defeated the puppet Army's garrisons in Jucuaran, El Triunfo, Chapeltique, Tenancingo, Nueva Granada, Nuevo Eden de San Juan, Chirilagua, San Jorge, San Rafael de Oriente, Gualococti, San Simon, Intipuca, San Antonio del Bosco, Santa Clara, Chinameca, Jucuapa, and Lolitique. Our forces have entered many towns, victoriously recovering the following war materiel from the dictatorship: 281 rifles, we repeat, 281 U.S. rifles; 11 support weapons that include 81-mm mortars, machineguns, 90-mm cannons, grenade launchers, and ammunition for these weapons; and tens of thousands of rounds of ammunition of various calibers.

We have also recovered three military transportation vehicles from the Army, and have inflicted hundreds of casualties on the puppet army. While defeating the dictatorship army's troops, we have captured more than 120 soldiers, including Major Napoleon Medina Garay, commander of the Cabanas Battalion; Captain Tomas Alfonso Calvo Alfaro, commander of the troops in Tenancingo; and Lieutenant Gilberto Guzman. We have respected these prisoners according to the Geneva Convention.

During our military campaign, our revolutionary army has caused damage to the following war materiel: an A-37 aircraft, three helicopter gunships, two military trucks, an armoured personnel carrier, and an armoured vehicle.

During our military campaign we have also carried out numerous control actions on important roads in the country. Among the sabotage actions to the dictatorship's war economy were destruction of four important bridges, three coffee processing plants, two power substations, and damage to the electric power system throughout the country.

The FMLN is the people's strength projected toward victory.

Occupation of San Buenaventura

PA101749 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Excerpts] Attention, we have more information: Radio Venceremos continues to give reports on the advance of our revolutionary army in the country's eastern region. We have continued to raze enemy garrisons in the east after the Loloitique occupation. Attention: Early on Sunday, the FMLN seized San Buenaventura, which is located 2 km from Jucuapa and 1 km from the Pan-American Highway.

We were told that our forces held a crowded and rousing rally with the townspeople of San Buenaventura, only 1 km from the Pan-American Highway, which has been partially controlled by the FMLN at various places over the past few days. Meanwhile, fighting continues with reinforcement forces of the useless and incompetent Colonel Jaime Ernesto Flores.

Heavy fighting is underway in the Jucuapa-Santa Elena region, Usulutan Department, where the Atonal and Cazadores battalions have sustained many casualties and have failed in their attempts to advance on our positions. On various occasions these battalions have been forced to retreat in view of the strength of our revolutionary lines.

It is important to note that the occupation of Loloitique and San Buenaventura and the blows dealt against Jucuapa Bridge, where we beat Flores' troops, are occurring amid an ostentatious operation that the Atonal and Cazadores Battalion and other forces of the dictatorship are carrying out in Usulutan. These blows are dealt a few kilometers from San Miguel under the very nose of the incompetent Flores and the group of gringo advisors he has at San Miguel garrison.

Attack on Jucuapa Bridge

PA091315 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 9 Oct 83

[Text] Members of the Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade have attacked the bridge near the town of Jucuapa. This bridge was being guarded by soldiers of the 3d Infantry Brigade. During this attack, our forces inflincted many dead and wounded on fat man Flores' troops. They also captured five prisoners and recovered nine rifles.

We repeat, on Saturday, 8 October, the Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade began an attack on enemy troops guarding the bridge near the town of Jucuapa on the Pan-American Highway. During the attack, our forces inflicted many dead and wounded on the dictatorship, [words indistinct] prisoners, and recovered 9 rifles.

After the successful attack on the 3d Infantry Brigade troops guarding the Jucuapa bridge, our forces proceeded to control several areas of the Pan-American Highway near Jucuapa, San Miguel Department. We have also learned that heavy clashes occurred on the coastal and Pan-American Highways, important roads in the country.

'Fierce Fighting' in Usulutan

PA111551 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] Attention, we have more reports on the military activity in eastern El Salvador: Fierce fighting is underway in the Jucuapa-Santa Elena area, where the enemy is involved in a useless and ineffective operation.

Elements of the Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade have engaged the Atonal and Cazadores Battalions in heavy fighting. During the past few hours, our forces, operating in the region of Jucuapa-Santa Elena in Usulutan Department, have inflicted 15 casualties on the Atonal and Cazadores Battalions from San Miguel and Usulutan.

Despite the fact that the enemy has his best battalions and thousands of soldiers in the area, the government forces have been unable to prevent the important military victories which our revolutionary army has won in eastern El Salvador, a territory of victories.

Fighting in South

PA111539 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] We have been keeping a stretch of the coastal highway under control since 0600 on 10 October. This stretch includes (Carrigal) canton, where we fought troops that were transferred from Coyolito bridge. We inflicted one dead and two wounded on these troops.

Here we have more reports on the fighting in Usulutan Department: FMLN combatants have clashed with forces of the dictatorship on the railway, where we made the enemy troops flee and inflicted two more casualties on them. These operations were headed by Commander Nelson.

Fuel Supplies to East Cut

PA111517 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] Our forces have cut off the fuel supply to eastern El Salvador. We repeat: Our forces have cut off the fuel supply to eastern El Salvador. We destroyed five fuel trucks within the framework of our actions to control the Pan-American and coastal highway. One of these trucks was carrying airplane fuel. In this way, we cut off the fuel supply to the country's eastern region, as we've kept large stretches of those highways under our control by blocking the passage of trucks on those roads.

Reports received at this station indicate that the situation of the 3d Infantry Brigade in San Miguel is tense and desperate. Military vehicles are being driven very fast carrying new troop contingents. Meanwhile, our troops continue to occupy towns and carry out important attacks on the enemy forces involved in operations in the Jucuapa area.

GUATEMALA

MLN TO MEET WITH KISSINGER COMMISSION

PA111359 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0050 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] The National Liberation Movement [MLN] will meet with the Kissinger Commission on Thursday at 1830. According to a statement made over the telephone by (Rubi Fuentes Sandoval) to our editorial staff, the MLN expects to meet with the Kissinger Commission next Thursday at 1830. (Rubi Fuentes) added that Arturo Ortiz Saenz de Tejada has been chosen to explain the MLN's positions to the U.S. Commission. These include a demand for an immediate return to constitutionality in Guatemala -- based on a law confirming the dates that had already been promised by General Mejia's government. He will also present the MLN interpretation of the country's current political and economic situation.

In addition, MLN spokesman Rubi Fuentes Sandoval noted that the problems of Central America should be solved by the Central Americans themselves. While describing the efforts of the Contadora Group as positive for Central America, he pointed out that an adequate and immediate solution to the area's problems can be offered only by those countries which are part of the affected region itself, as they are the ones directly experiencing a situation which threatens to become internationalized.

The politician added that the MLN recognizes the gravity of the crisis in Central America and expects the international commissions and contacts being made at the local level to produce a solution in the near future.

GOVERNMENT BANS PUBLICATION OF PGT MANIFESTO

PA111222 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1554 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Text] Guatemala City, 10 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- General Oscar Mejia Victores' government late last night prohibited the publication of the political manifesto demanded by the communist Guatemalan Labor Party (PGT) as one of the conditions for the release of PRENSA LIBRE director Pedro Julio Garcia.

PRENSA LIBRE reports today that late last night, when the country's principal newspapers had already agreed to publish the manifesto, the Presidency's Public Relations Department called to say that the government "has not authorized the publication of the manifesto."

The government spokesmen said that the government "definitely does not authorize" the publication of the manifesto, basing its decision on the articles contained in the law of democratic institutions. According to that law, "it is illegal to publish public manifestos or declarations by subversive groups."

PRENSA LIBRE, however, reports today that it will try to have the prohibition of publication repealed in order to enable "newsman Garcia to return home soon." Garcia was kidnapped Saturday night in Guatemala City.

The PGT is demanding the publication of a political manifesto in Central America, excluding El Salvador, and in Panama, Mexico, and the United States, in addition to payment of a large ransom. The exact amount demanded has not been revealed.

Last night ACAN-EFE managed to learn some of the points contained in the communist party's manifesto.

The manifesto, entitled "A Public Declaration by the Political Commission of the PGT Central Committee on the Occasion of the 34th Anniversary of Its Founding," makes an extensive analysis and criticism of former President Efrain Rios Montt and current Head of State General Oscar Mejia Victores.

The lengthy document is three tabloid-size pages long. In it the PGT states that the "crisis of the reactionary power is being increasingly aggravated, and the wealthy exploiters can do nothing to prevent this." It also states that the last two coups in Guatemala "reflect the contradictions and crisis evident in the reactionary power."

It blames the Army and security forces for the terrorist repression unleashed in Guatemala.

The PGT adds that "it absolutely rejects" the announced elections and the amnesty in force in Guatemala as "demagogic policies."

Under the subhead "Government Terrorism Becomes Increasingly Brazen," the PGT states, among other things, that the elimination of the special courts was followed by an "escalation of activities by paramilitary bands and security forces." Many of the first victims of this escalation were sentenced by those courts.

VENEZUELAN ENVOY ON CONDECA REVITALIZATION

PA070310 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] Luis La Corte, the Venezuelan ambassador to Guatemala, has said that he thinks it would be absurd to revitalize the Central American Defense Council, CONDECA, for the purpose of obstructing the Contadora Group's diplomatic efforts and frustrating the achievement of peace in the region.

I cannot really believe that CONDECA would be restructured to oppose Contadora, the diplomat told the press, adding that the Central American situation is characterized by such a high level of tension that there is more cause for concern today than there was 3 weeks ago.

The Venezuelan ambassador noted that the Contadora nations have played a most active role in developing diplomatic efforts to prevent a military conflict on the Central American Isthmus.

GOVERNMENT DENIES REPORTS OF UPCOMING EXECUTIONS

PA092026 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0006 GMT 9 Oct 83

[Text] Guatemala City, 8 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- The Guatemalan Government today denied reports that 35 people will be executed in the next few days and noted that such measures were suspended when General Oscar Mejia Victores seized power.

The Guatemalan Committee of Relatives of Prisoners and Missing Persons and the Guatemalan Human Rights Commission charged in Mexico City and Madrid that 35 people were "kidnapped" by security forces and will be shot before the middle of October.

Government spokesman Ramon Zelada Carrillo said that these reports "are completely false," indicating that executions were suspended in Guatemala on 8 August when Mejia Victores overthrew General Efrain Rios Montt.

The two groups stated that these people are being held at the Justo Rufino Barrios garrison in this capital, and the Human Rights Commission noted in Madrid that "there are indications they could be shot illegally to elude international organizations present at army installations."

Zelada Carrillo played down the importance of these reports explaining that they are the result of a campaign to discredit Guatemala abroad.

HONDURAS

PEASANT LEADER PESSIMISTIC ON KISSINGER VISIT

PA091828 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1647 GMT 9 Oct 83

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 9 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- Julin Mendez, president of the Honduran Peasants National Association (ANACH) and a deputy at the National Congress, today expressed pessimism regarding possible positive results for Honduras following the visit to this country on 14 October by President Reagan's National Bipartisan Commission on Central America, which is headed by former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

"Seeing is believing," Julin Mendez said, adding that other equally important U.S. Government commissions had visited the country and made many promises, "none of which has been kept, and they had done nothing truly beneficial for the country."

The peasant leader said that at this point he agrees with the points outlined in the document the government will present to Kissinger. The document includes suggestions made by the labor, trade, industrial, and peasant sectors of the country.

Mendez said that the government must ask Kissinger to give priority to the aid granted to Honduras for the agrarian reform process because this will alleviate the social pressures currently being experienced in the country, which could worsen if some preventive measures are not adopted.

"Only by formally incorporating the peasants in the developmental process of the country can we prevent social violence from attacking Honduras as it has in El Salvador and Guatemala," Mendez said. He added that the Honduran Government "must not forget that Kissinger is not bringing a remedy that will erase all the socioeconomic problems of the Central American region in one stroke."

Mendez added that "we who are accustomed to struggling for our rights know that this commission was created to learn the immediate needs of Central America and, above all, to draft long-term and feasible plans to help these countries help themselves."

"That is why I don't believe," Mendez added, "that Kissinger will solve the problems that the Honduran Government will present, even though they should, because right now Honduras is the best ally the United States has in Central America, and I believe it is their moral obligation to help us."

The Honduran document includes a package of requests for technical, credit, and other types of aid. The detailed contents of the document are being kept a secret and are known only by those sectors involved in the possible solutions and advantages which could result. The leaders of these groups have been asked not to disclose its contents.

COLOMBIAN OFFICIAL APPRAISES PEACE EFFORTS

PA081156 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 2230 GMT 7 Oct 83

[Text] Colombian Deputy Foreign Minister Julio Londono Paredes, speaking at the end of his visit to Honduras, declared that the Central American conflict will be solved by the will of the nations in the region and not by the Contadora Group, which has no mechanism to force governments in the region to solve their problems.

He stated that the presentation of the Contadora Group's Document of Objectives to the UN General Assembly opens a new path to the solution of the Central American conflict.

[Begin Londono recording -- in progress] ... examination of the Central American situation has caused great concern. This is obvious. We are in no way attempting to play down or minimize the problems. We are so conscious of their importance that the Contadora Group nations and the nations of Central America have sought to devise solutions which will contribute to the reestablishment of peace and the easing of tension in the area. This is obviously the case.

Moreover, the fact that a Document of Objectives has been drafted containing specific commitments that must now be developed through diverse legal mechanisms points toward a broader path that might allow us to reach solutions to the problems which plague the region.

NICARAGUA

COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES SABOTAGE CORINTO OIL TANK

PA111424 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] The Defense Ministry reported last night that counterrevolutionaries sabotaged an oil tank located near the Alinsa warehouses in the port city of Corinto between 2330 and 2345. This act of sabotage caused a fire, which area members of the Fire Prevention System (SINACOI) struggled to bring under control last night, supported by similar units from nearby towns.

Immediately following this incident, according to reports received at midnight from the Defense Ministry, measures were taken by land and sea in an attempt to prevent the escape of the counterrevolutionaries, who endangered the lives of Corinto residents with their criminal act. The authorities in Corinto also reported that some 1,500 civilians living near Alinsa were evacuated last night as a precaution.

The Sandinist police, SINACOI, the Sandinist People's Army, EPS, other state institutions, and FSLN activists were mobilized at midnight to coordinate efforts and prevent deaths.

FDN Claims Responsibility

PA112023 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1830 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] Our correspondent in Honduras has details on this morning's attack on Port Corinto.

[Begin relay] This is a report from Honduras. The Nicaraguan Democratic Forces [FDN] has claimed credit for the attack on the fuel storage facilities at Port Corinto. The FDN press office has issued the following communique:

Communique:

The FDN staff informs both Nicaragua and the free, democratic world that at 0000 today, Tuesday, 11 October 1983, FDN commandos used heavy guns and mortars to set fire to fuel tanks located in Port Corinto, 148 km northwest of Managua.

The fuel tanks and installations at Port Corinto have been alight since 0000. The FDN once again reaffirms its decision to attack and destroy all installations used for the delivery and storage of fuel. This is part of an overall strategy aimed at paralyzing the Sandinist war machine.

These operations are being carried out with exacting precision and responsiblity so as to avoid harming the civilian population. Our actions are aimed solely at military objectives. The FDN warns that it will not be responsible for what happens to anyone attempting to deliver crude oil, or any oil byproduct, to the Sandinist regime. We have already cautioned the Lloyds of London Insurance Company and the entire world in this regard.

This latest action will be followed byothers until the Sandinist war machine is completely paralyzed.

The FDN commandos continue their steady advance in the country's northern and central regions. They are certain of victory.

11 September 1983 [end relay]

Foreign Ministry Blames U.S.

PA120010 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Communique issued by the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry on 11 October 1983]

[Text] The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry informs the people that yesterday, 10 October, at 2330, Somozist mercenary elements, acting in accordance with plans of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, CIA, intending to destabilize and destroy the Sandinist people's revolution, sabotaged a fuel tank containing 1.6 million galls of fuel at the port of Corinto.

The sabotage action caused a fire that spread to another fuel tank, and threatened to extend to other tanks containing butane, diesel, and aircraft fuel. The fire has not yet been extinguished.

The action is all the more serious since it threatens the lives of thousands of Corinto area residents.

These terrorist actions could not have been carried out without the direction and financing of the U.S. Government, and they constitute an act of the most flagrant disregard for human lives.

The Foreign Ministry has sent a note to U.S. Secretary of State George Schultz formally and strongly protesting such criminal actions, and demanding an end to U.S. assistance to the Somozist mercenaries. The protest note holds the U.S. Government directly responsible for the tragedy that may result from these actions, which expose the residents of the port of Corinto to great danger.

GOVERNMENT PROTESTS AIRSPACE VIOLATIONS AT UN

PA112026 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] New York -- Nicaragua has lodged a protest against violations of its airspace by planes coming from Honduran territory. The note issued by the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry was distributed today as an official document of the UN Security Council.

The document stated that on 10 October Somozist mercenary planes violated Nicaragua's airspace on three occasions, and that one of them shelled a town in Nuevo Segovia Department. The document included undeniable proof that the mercenary planes took off from the Honduran base of Aguacate, which is used by the CIA to carry out actions against Nicaragua, and which is under the command of a U.S. adviser.

The Honduran Government's stance -- allowing the use of its territory for U.S. interventionist plans -- has led to a serious deterioration of relations between that country and Nicaragua, and is also a direct threat to peace in Central America, the document noted.

11 EPS MEMBERS KILLED IN SANTA RITA CLASH

PA112256 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] Eleven members of the Sandinist People's Army [EPS] were killed in heavy fighting with counterrevolutionary forces last Sunday in Santa Rita, 8 km north of Quilali, Nueva Segovia Department. An official report revealed that the fighting continued throughout Sunday and Monday. EPS patrols searched the area to determine the number of casualties inflicted on the Somozist forces.

The EPS members killed in combat were identified as Bayardo Benavente, Douglas Arguello Diaz, Roberto Jose Mena Ochoa, David Tercero Fletes, Milton Bermudez, Pablo Mauricio Rodriguez, Marcos Pineda, Juan Lopez Garcia, Carlos Adan Salazar, Napoleon Barquero, and Cesar Rosales Cruz.

RADIOS, PARTY LEADERS COMMENT ON KISSINGER VISIT

Station Alleges Kissinger 'Ignorance'

PA101446 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Station commentary: "Another Pleasure Trip for Kissinger in Central America, His Personal Waterloo"]

[Excerpt] It is our opinion that the quest for greatness and the global aspirations that characterize Kissinger, who is an ambitious and completely unscrupulous politician, can lead him to failure in Central America despite his more or less qualified advisers, Mrs Kirkpatrick included.

His ignorance of Latin American's problems and his innate political contempt for it, like China, denying it any importance as a determining factor in world politics, suggest to us that the Kissinger mission runs the risk of being just another mission -- either another pleasure trip in the company of Nancy or his personal Waterloo -- with the aquiescense of Reagan himself.

No Change in U.S. Policy

PA112213 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] The tour of Central America which former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger began at the end of last week will not change the Reagan administration's warmongering policy. A political willingness is necessary for this, and the Reagan administration has no intention of changing its policy in the region.

From the beginning of his administration to the present day, Ronald Reagan has had enough time to understand that U.S. foreign policy and unjust political and economic structures supported by the United States are the causes of the Central American situation. However, Reagan believes the Central American situation is caused by the East-West confrontation in the area, which is nonexistent, and, according to him, the solution must be a military one.

Kissinger is visiting the region at a time when the White House is militarizing Honduras on a larger scale and has in fact occupied that country. At the same time, the United States is trying to involve Costa Rica in attacks on Nicaragua, encouraging the Central American Defense Council and the Inter-American Defense Board, and supplying the Somozists with more weapons.

Based on this, it is logical to conclude that instead of a change in attitude, Kissinger will bring Reagan's false pacifist rhetoric, which actions belie.

Socialist Leader Views Visit

PA111542 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] Luis Sanchez Sancho, of the Nicaraguan Socialist Party, PSN, has said that the U.S. Government is seeking to continue its domination of the region.

Sanchez, secretary general of the Socialist Party, feels that the U.S. Government is attempting, with the Kissinger Commission's arrival in Managua and Central America, to perpetuate its control of the region. Let's listen to Sanchez Sancho:

[Begin Sanchez recording] I believe that the visit Kissinger and his commission is making to our country must be understood within the context of its aims. The U.S. Bipartisan Commission, formed by President Ronald Reagan and presided over by Mr Kissinger, has been charged with preparing a long-term plan, as they call it, for Central America. This would be a plan, a program of action, of intervention, using U.S. influence in Central America. Therefore, I do not think that the visit is significant for our country.

Moreover, the commission has been clear in pointing out that it does not have the power either to treat the really controversial problems or to serve as mediators for any possible negotiations or dialogue. It is, I repeat, an apparently new and innovative plan adopted by the U.S. Government with the aim of maintaining its domination over Central America and continuing the region's dependent status. [end recording]

PSC Leader Criticizes U.S. Policy

PA112133 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] Agustin Jarquin, president of the Christian Social Party [PSC], has harshly criticized the U.S. Government for reviving the Central American Defense Council, CONDECA, and noted that he will make every effort to bring up the matter of the presence of U.S. troops in Honduras to attack Nicaragua.

In remarks to Radio Sandino, Jarquin said that his party values Kissinger's visit because the commission he heads will gather information inorder to give guidance on U.S. foreign policy.

He said that he deplores the fact that the U.S. Government allegedly gives rhetorical support to peace efforts in the region, but at the same time carries out actions that are contrary to this purpose, such as reviving CONDECA and building military bases in Honduras.

REPUBLICAN CONGRESSMAN ARRIVES ON 8-HOUR VISIT

PA120045 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] Upon his arrival in the country James Sensenbrenner, a Republican congressman, expressed the hope that peace will be achieved in Central America, because the area requires economic development. He also alluded to the aggression against Nicaragua being committed by Somozist bands supported by the Reagan administration.

The congressman came from Guatemala, and will spend 8 hours in Nicaragua where he will meet with representatives of various sectors. He is scheduled to return to Guatemala as 1800.

U.S. Ambassador Anthony Quanton and embassy officials greeted the congressman at the Augusto Cesar Sandino Airport.

CHAMORRO CRITICIZES U.S. 'ECONOMIC AGGRESSION'

PA111301 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] United Nations -- Nicaragua has sharply criticized the U.S. Government's policy of economic aggression -- to which it has been subject -- before the Group of 77. Javier Chamorro, Nicaraguan ambassador to the United Nations, said in his speech at the sixth ministerial meeting of the Group of 77, which brings together more than 100 underdeveloped countries, that within the existing plan to destabilize the Sandinist revolution, a priority task is to break our already weakened and impoverished economy.

Referring to the strictly economic measures which the Reagan administration has used in its anti-Nicaragua campaign, Chamorro pointed out that these include cutting bilateral aid, pressuring financial organizations, and reducing the Nicaraguan sugar quota to the United States by 90 percent.

WHEELOCK VIEWS ECONOMIC SITUATION, PROBLEMS

PA090352 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2252 GMT 8 Oct 83

[Text] Managua, 8 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- The "biggest" obstacle currently confronting the Sandinist revolution "is not military or political, but economic," Jaime Wheelock, Nicaraguan minister of agricultural development and agrarian reform, declared here today. The official explained that the current difficulties constricting the Nicaraguan economy are the result of the lack of available capital.

"We are facing the most serious situation the country has experienced throughout the years of revolution," the minister added in remarks addressed to scores of government officials at the "Ceasar Augusto Silva" convention center. He pointed out that because of the shortage of foreign exchange, it is difficult to obtain spare parts for transport in the strategic areas of national supply and production. "That necessitates more rigorous administration in handling capital," he added.

"It is possible," he noted, "that some factories, threshers, and sugar mills do not have the necessary capital to replace their equipment; therefore, it is in such areas that your (the officials') efforts play a role in helping solve problems, which may reoccur next year."

Wheelock pointed out that as a result of the critical situation in the economic sector, the outlook for next year with regard to economic matters is the same as in previous years: it will be more difficult. He noted that although the production levels for export items may remain the same, capital returns may be slightly higher than last year.

Despite everything, he said, and even in the midst of aggression, it is still expected that the cotton harvest will be the best and sugar production will be "fairly good," while coffee production will remain at the "record" level set last year.

He said that despite the drought, the harvest of basic grains was successful, while banana production was stabilized.

Several projects are being implemented simultaneously, such as the construction of the new sugar mill, which will begin to yield results with next year's harvest.

Regarding meat production, he noted that the country has recovered from the drought, although production levels of dairy products remain low.

He announced a nationwide program for the construction of a number of small dams, as the nation's economy has already been reactivated and is proceeding toward development.

ARDE SOURCES CITE CONTACTS WITH MANAGUA, HAVANA

PA071946 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1902 GMT 7 Oct 83

[Text] San Jose, 7 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- Nicaraguan exiles close to the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance (ARDE) today admitted in San Jose that in the last 6 months there have been attempts by Managua and Havana to hold talks with the leadership of the opposition forces established in southern Nicaragua.

In some cases, the contacts have been rejected due to the secret character that had been sought, and in other cases they have not reached an official level and have just been exploratory, the sources told ACAN-EFE.

In the case of Managua, "persons of the FSLN have approached us in the interest of holding secret talks," and this has led to the failure of the efforts because the ARDE leaders demand talks in front of the people, the sources said. "We want to hold a dialogue with delegates from Managua, but with witnesses and guarantors," the exiles said. They added: "As belligerent politicians, we are willing to talk and negotiate, but not behind the backs of the people."

International news agency reports indicate that high-level Cuban and Nicaraguan officials have met several times with ARDE delegates.

According to these reports, the meetings took place in Washington, Havana, Caracas, Mexico, and Panama; and the participants were Donald Castillo and Carlos Coronel for ARDE, Manuel Pineiro for Cuba, and Danilo Aguirre for Nicaragua.

The Nicaraguan exiles stressed the intense political and diplomatic activity that their leaders have carried out in several Caribbean area countries, but insisted that "nothing is secret." They have gone from Washington to Caracas this year, but they have not been in Cuba and have not "officially" met with Fidel Castro's delegates, they insisted. Nevertheless, they admitted that they might have held a meeting with Cuban officials at some of the international meetings they have attended. "That would not be surprising," they commented.

Castillo, who lives in Mexico and is o. of the ARDE representatives in Mexico, participated in several activities of the Nicaraguan opposition in exile this year. According to the sources, he also participated in conferences held in Caracas and Panama, which were attended by Alfonso Robelo (political representative of ARDE) and Alvaro Jerez (political adviser). Carlos Coronel has also traveled to various countries, and a month ago he met in Costa Rica with Donald Castillo and other ARDE leaders.

The international press reported that Castillo met in August in Mexico with Danilo Aguirre, deputy director of the pro-Sandinist newspaper EL NUEVO DIARIO, who is very close to Tomas Borge.

Robelo on Cuban Contacts

PA080514 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 0318 GMT 8 Oct 83

[Interview with Alfonso Robelo, political leader of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE, on 7 October by unidentified questioner]

[Text] Alfonso Robelo, political leader of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE, was interviewed by us tonight. When asked if it is true that negotiations are being held between the Cuban Government and ARDE, he said:

[Begin recording] [Robelo] [in progress when broadcast begins] ...negotiations with the Cuban Government. Unofficial contacts have been held between a high-level member of ARDE and members of the Cuban Government. These meetings have taken place at the suggestion of the Cuban Government and are preliminary in nature, in keeping with our decision to struggle on two fronts: the military front and the political front.

Therefore, acting from a position of dignity and patriotism, a position based on [word indistinct], and with an unshakeable adherence to our principles as democratic revolutionaries, we are prepared to talk with anyone who can effectively contribute to peace and democracy in Nicaragua.

We believe that on our shoulders rests the responsiblity to spare the Nicaraguan people from bloodshed and destruction. This obliges us to speak with anyone who can promote the democratization of Nicaragua that we seek.

[Question] After all that has happened in Nicaragua -- the Cuban intervention, the presence of military advisers, and other [word indistinct] that we are all familiar with -- can ARDE trust the Havana government's intentions?

[Robelo] Look, we must always keep the door open. However, as a very typical Nicaraguan saying goes, he who is once burned is twice cautious. In view of this, we will be very careful to obtain the full guarantees that will prevent us from being deceived again.

However, we must keep the door open and we must be willing to engage in dialogue. In some ways, this is similar to the attitude of former President Daniel Oduber, who, as a matter of fact, also visited Havana to meet Fidel Castro and carried a letter from leaders of the Socialist International to [word indistinct].

[Question] Commander, does this mean that ARDE might consider a political solution to the Nicaraguan conflict, a negotiated solution?

[Robelo] Definitely. If a truly genuine political solution were to be found, that would be the best [word indistinct]. ARDE is at war because it has no other alternative. As far as ARDE is concerned, however, the doors to a political solution remain open. We are fighting for peace and democracy. We are not waging war because we like war. [Words indistinct] what it implies.

[Question] Commander, it was announced tonight in San Jose that the nine commanders have claimed ARDE is preparing a new attack on Penas Blancas. Is this true?

[Robelo] We deny it. No attack is being planned on Penas Blancas, much less an assault from Costa Rican territory. We have always respected Costa Rican laws. It would be irresponsible, even adventurous, for us to carry out military actions against Penas Blancas [words indistinct]. Furthermore, we can state that [words indistinct] planning a fake attack on Penas Blancas, when the truth is that the people from Managua are the ones doing it. Should they do this, they would harm Costa Rican citizens, damage Costa Rican property, and in this manner [words indistinct]. This is nothing new. Remember that the Managua government brought kidnapping, bombings, bombs, and disrupted the exemplary peace and stability traditionally associated with our country. [end recording]

Regime Denies Cuban Contacts

LD071518 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1300 GMT 7 Oct 83

[Text] Through its embassy in Madrid, the Nicaraguan Government has denied the report today in a Madrid daily according to which Cuba is thought to be negotiating with Commander Eden Pastora and through him with the Alianza Revolucionaria Democratica, the ARDE, which is trying to bring down the Managua regime. According to Ambassador Orlando Castillo, Managua does not have any evidence that these negotiations are taking place, but he does say that the counterrevolutionaries will not be able to return to Nicaragua under any circumstances.

[Begin recordingin] [Castillo] I have no knowlege of the Cuban Government having delegated anyone for this sort of negotiation. The Cuban Government will have the last word on this. Both Pastora and other elements left our country on their own account and at their own risk. They have adopted a path of confrontation against the Nicaraguan people by means of violence. They now receive aid form the U.S. Administration to bring bloodshed and tragedy to the Nicaraguan people. It is impossible for these people to return to Nicaragua or for any kind of negotiations to be initiated, because this would entail giving up principles which are important and central to our revolution.

[Unidentified reporter] So the Nicaraguan Government has not asked the Cuban Government for an explanation about these possible negotiations with Eden Pastora?

[Castillo] No. It has not asked for any kind of explanation. [end recording]

As you heard, the Sandinista government has not asked Fidel Castro's government for any explanation about these possible negotiations with elements opposed to the Managua regime. Moreover, the Sandinista government believes that it could be a maneuver by the United States to strain relations between friendly government.

[Begin Castillo recording] What seems to be behind it is the fact that the U.S. Administration is trying by all possible means to bring governments friendly to Nicaragua into confrontation with our revolution. Recently here we had this whole business of ETA members being arrested in Costa Rica. Behind this is a policy that aims to bring Felipe Gonzalez' government into confrontation with the Nicaraguan Government while our governments are close and have good diplomatic and economic relations. [end recording]

Borge on Cuba-Pastora Contacts

PA071550 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1456 GMT 7 Oct 83

[Text] Bonn, 7 Oct (EFE) -- Nicaraguan Interior Minister Tomas Borge said in Bonn today that his government will never maintain contacts with "those who betrayed the revolution such as Eden Pastora," but he recognized Havana's right to establish the contacts it deems appropriate.

Referring to a report in the Spanish press today about a number of contacts between the Castro government and Pastora's Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, Borge said: "I don't know if that is true." He added he would rather wait to confirm the report since, he said, "we are careful about the decisions of other countries."

The Nicaraguan minister described as important the report indicating that the nonaggression pact proposed some time ago by Nicaragua has been also approved by El Salvador and Honduras. "Signing is sometimes not enough, but if the pact is respected in the terms proposed by Nicaragua, an important qualitative step for peace in the region will have been taken," Borge added.

The Nicaraguan commander was also questioned about the European tour of Richard Stone, special U.S. envoy for Central America. He said that Stone is "a Boy Scout who has traveled extensively in the world," and is now following him in order to give Washington's version of the Central American situation.

Borge denounced the "foreign aggression coordinated by the U.S. espionage agency, CIA," and he listed the latest attacks his country has suffered from forces based in Honduras or Costa Rica.

The minister indicated that the counterrevolutionaries have confirmed they cannot achieve a popular uprising in Nicaragua, so they have decided to undertake a plan of sabotage against installations vital to the country's economy. "This is causing serious problems in Nicaragua," Borge admitted, adding that the sabotage has caused a shortage of food and serious difficulties for the next harvest.

Nevertheless, the minister favorably viewed a dialogue with the United States, and he said he hopes that the U.S. delegation headed by former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger will carry out a positive mission from the viewpoint of the so-called "Contadora initiative."

Borge referred to the meeting he just held with FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, who expressed his support for a negotiated solution in the framework of the Contadora Group, "the best framework for the solution of the region's conflict." One of the subjects discussed by the Nicaraguan politician and the German minister was FRG aid to Managua: A $16 million fund remains frozen due to disagreement about the projects to which it will be allocated. Observers indicated that the harsh criticism of the German Christian Democrats regarding the human rights situation in Nicaragua, which, according to Borge, is a result of misinformation, hinders the approval of that development aid, which the "Green" and Social Democratic opposition wants to continue.

BORGE MEETS WITH SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL'S PEREZ

Perez Supports Nicaragua

PA101958 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1029 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Text] Madrid, 10 Oct (DPA) -- Former Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez and Nicaraguan Interior Minister Tomas Borge met for 1 hour last night at a Madrid hotel. Perez said afterward that "because of my continuing relations with the Sandinist government, the Nicaraguan ambassador in Madrid asked me to hold this meeting. I told him (Borge) about our concern and gave him our viewpoints on the Central American situation. At the same time, he gave me his impressions."

The meeting followed a "minisummit" last weekend in Madrid on the conflictive Central American situation in which Carlos Andres Perez, Colombian President Belisario Betancur, Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez, and Special U.S. Ambassador for Central America Richard Stone participated.

Perez said after the meeting with Tomas Borge: "We are distressed by the possibility of a regional conflict due to the problems that are encumbering the subcontinent. We have always been opposed to the brutal pressure imposed by the United States on Nicaragua, which consists of the presence of a fleet and of troops in Honduras. We cannot just silently accept this, and believe this is an abuse against that nation." He expressed the hope that Nicaragua would continue advancing toward the proposed pluralist system. Carlos Andres Perez refused to comment on possible talks between Cuba and Eden Pastora because, he said, some things "are better kept confidential."

Borge Denies Ultimatum Issued

PA102022 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1210 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Text] Madrid, 10 Oct (DPA) -- Nicaraguan Interior Minister Tomas Borge concluded his brief visit to Spain to meet with former Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez and flew to Libya to meet with Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. In a statement to the press, Borge denied that the Socialist International had issued an ultimatum to Nicaragua warning that the organization would withdraw its support from Managua if a pluralist democracy is not established in that country. This story was reported by a Spanish newspaper today.

Referring to alleged negotiations between Commander Eden Pastora and Fidel Castro, Borge said: "I am not really certain that these contacts occurred, but the Nicaraguan situation cannot be negotiated by anyone but the Nicaraguans." He also rejected negotiations between Pastora and the Sandinist regime because they consider him a traitor. "We can negotiate with their masters, but not with them because the day that the Sandinist revolution negotiates with Pastora, it would no longer be a revolution," he concluded.

HAVANA SCORES HONDURAN, COSTA RICAN GOVERNMENTS

FL1111748 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] The U.S. military presence in Central America is continuing to manifest itself with the establishment of Honduras as a base of operations and training, the sending of advisers to Costa Rica, and the imminent replacement of the British in Belize in order to be nearer to Guatemala, besides having a large number of advisers in El Salvador.

According to estimates by London's DAILY TELEGRAPH, U.S. troops will remain in Honduran throughout next year. According to an article written by Major General (Edward Hudson), the newspaper's specialist on military topics, when the Big Pine II war maneuvers officially end in March 1984, the presence of U.S. troops will be automatically extended with the Big Pine III maneuvers. The London newspaper bases its conclusions on the fact that the Americans are already replacing military tents with wooden barracks and have built a network of airports, communications system, and radar stations, leading observers to believe they intend to be in the region for a very long time.

A PRENSA LATINA dispatch filed from San Jose, Costa Rica, cites statements by the top Honduran military chief, General Gustavo Alvarez, which point out that the Guatemalan Army will also be trained by U.S. military advisers in the U.S.-rehabilitated base of Puerto Castilla in Honduras.

Nonetheless, these U.S. military, political, and diplomatic maneuvers in the region have found resistance from important opposition sectors and from the population itself. For instance, the secretary general of Costa Rica's People's Vanguard Party has just denounced in Managua the complicity of senior Costa Rican officials with the U.S. Embassy in its plans to attack Nicaragua.

Manguel Mora Valverde described Costa Rican Foreign Minister Fernando Volio and Interior Vice Minister (Enrique Chacon) as infamous and shameless tools of the U.S. Embassy. Valverde said there is a difficult and complex situation in his country because there are certain government officials who undoubtedly maintain links with Nicaraguan counter-revolutionary Eden Pastora under pressure from the U.S. Embassy.

Other reports indicate that the people of Costa Rica are continuing to protest the actions being taken against Nicaragua by Eden Pastora and his group and have called for a legislative debate on the government's foreign policy.

The way in which Pastora has involved the country in an unprecedented situation by his attacks launched from Costa Rican territory has generated concern and warnings to the authorities because of the violation of the neutrality proclaimed by Costa Rica.

Nicaragua's newspaper BARRICADA has reported movements of counterrevolutionary elements and the presence of makeshift camps in Costa Rican territory right under the noses of that country's Civil Guard.

A photograph taken with telephoto lens from Nicaragua shows two houses used by the counterrevolutionaries located just 500 meters from the border and 1 km from the Pan American Highway.

'OUR AMERICA' COMMENTS ON URUGUAYAN PROTEST MARCH

PA031903 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 3 Oct 83

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] The second national protest drive in Uruguay was one of the most generalized and combative demonstrations of repudiation of the military dictatorship led by General Gregorio Alvarez. More than 100,000 people participated in a march along centrally located 18 July Avenue on Montevideo, shouting slogans such as "The military dictatorship will come to an end" and insistently demanding the release of political prisoners, many of whom have been in Uruguayan jails for over 10 years.

According to news agency reports, the march began in front of the University of the Republic and continued through the downtown area. As the demonstrators passed in front of the home of the Broad Front president, who has been imprisoned since 1974, they shouted "Seregni, friend, the people are with you!" Further on, a group of women dressed in black lifted a huge placard stating their demand for information about the fate of those who have disappeared at the hands of the Uruguayan regime's police corps. The march, which was organized by several student, union, and political organizations, was authorized by the regime at the last minute, after it had circulated rumors about police threats and the detention of several students and union leaders in the preceeding days.

Following the huge march, at 2000 and lasting about 15 minutes, practically all of Uruguay remained voluntarily in darkness, while the deafening noise of the banging of pots could be heard in the country's main cities. The Western news agencies described this second national protest as a new plebiscite against the military regime, saying that it had served to radicalize the people's dissatisfaction.

Despite the official authorization for the march, dozens of marchers were detained. Most of these arrests reportedly were made by armed individuals dressed as civilians. In the industrial city of Paysandu, where the noise of pots has been heard for several consecutive days, police toured the lower-class neighborhoods with trained dogs and made many detentions. Many of those detained in the last few days in Uruguay are members of parties authorized by the dictatorship. These incidents suggest that the gap preventing a dialogue is growing wider, moving any possibility of an agreement even further away.

It has been months since, thanks to the regime's representatives, the dialogue between the military men and the Blanco and Colorado Parties was suspended. And this was followed by the closing of numerous media. The authorization given by dictator Alvarez for the formation of new unions was foiled when the regime denied the need to legally regulate the workers' organizations. Now the labor minister is claiming that it is not necessary for the labor movement to have the right to strike, which was suspended 10 years ago.

In practice, the Uruguayan military regime is virtually recanting its announced opening, and it is evident that the failure to hold talks has led to more arrests and other repressive measures. Moreover, the military men have also been intransigent about the constitutional reforms for fear of losing their privileges and having to realistically face the disastrous results of the regime's economic policy. This is precisely the strength of the people's movement, which emerges combatively in a country that is practically bankrupt, has a huge inflation rate and an unprecedented cost of living increase, and where unemployment and poverty are more widespread every day.

AFP REPORTS ON JAILED CUBAN DISSIDENT ACADEMIC

NC071712 Paris AFP in English 1701 GMT 7 Oct 83

[Excerpts] Paris, Oct 7 (AFP) -- Jailed Cuban dissident academic Ricardo Bofill is in critical condition two weeks after his arrest in Havana, two French journalists, quoting the wife of another Cuban political prisoner, said here today.

Mr Bofill, 49, former vice-chancellor of the University of Havana Humanities Faculty and Marxist philosophy lecturer, is being held tied hand and foot to a bed in the Mazzora ward at the Havana psychiatric hospital, the woman was quoted as saying. The same woman informed Mr Bofill's wife, who lives in Miami, Florida, of her husband's arrest on September 24.

Freelance journalists Dominique Nasplezes and Renaud Delourme, who interviewed Mr Bofill in Cuba on September 21 and were immediately put under house arrest prior to being expelled from the country ten days later, said the dissident had told them he felt unable to go on living under continual police surveillance. In a letter sent to his wife before his arrest, Mr Bofill wrote: "I couldn't stand being arrested a third time. I would go on hunger strike until death."

Mr Bofill looked physically and emotionally vulnerable, the two jounalists said. Three days after the interview and the journalists' arrest, Mr Bofill disappeared from his modest two-room apartment in Guanabacoa, near Havana. During the interview, Mr Bofill asked the two journalists -- working for the Third French Television Channel and a weekly French news magazine -- to call on the French Government to intervene on his behalf.

Jobless and penniless, Mr Bofill had to live off the generosity of a few friends and was aware of being under constant police surveillance, Mr Delourme and Mr Nasplezes said. His decision to grant them an interview was a last gesture of despair, they added. The two journalists said they were arrested on leaving Mr Bofill's apartment and later questioned by "courteous but firm" state security police during their detention in a house in Havana.

Although the police never told the journalists why they were being held, they described Mr Bofill as a "CIA (United States Central Intelligence Agency) agent" and as an "enemy of the (Cuban) revolution," the journalists said. The Cuban authorities want to prevent Mr Bofill from leaving Cuba because he would then become a "particularly intelligent dissident critic of the (Cuban) system," they said. If, as is to be feared, the dissident leader is in fact on hunger strike, then he is now in danger of death, they added.

CEMA DELEGATIONS PARTICIPATE IN CONFERENCES

Meeting on Aircraft Repair

FL112123 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1905 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] The eighth meeting of the representatives of the CEMA specialization agreement for repairing aircraft, motors, and other aircraft equipment began today in this capital, attended by eight countries.

The participating delegations are from Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Cuba, Poland, Romania, the USSR, and Czechoslovakia as well as a delegation from CEMA's highest governing body.

The meeting will end 14 October. Meanwhile, the participants will discuss an 11-point agenda, including those topics dealing with measures that should be adopted to improve quality and reduce delays in repairing aircraft. Others deal with the use of new methods for repairing and introducing reforms in major repairs.

Shipping, Transportation Conference

FL111540 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] The conference of shipping organizations from CEMA member countries opened at the Havana Libre Hotel in this capital with the participation of representatives from international shipping organizations. The objectives of the meeting are to improve multinational cooperation among shipping organizations of CEMA member countries in the area of international transportation and shipping. The forum's opening session was presided over by Otto Roca, Cuban vice minister of transportaion, who welcomes the representatives from Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, and Yugoslavia.

TRADE PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH ROMANIA AT FAIR

FL112018 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1505 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] At the Cuban pavilion in Romania, the Day of Cuba was celebrated within the framework of the 1983 International Fair of Bucharest with the presence of personages from the host country.

Minister of Domestic Trade Manuel Vila presided over the festivities in the international fair together with Cuban Ambassador to Romania Rodney Lopez Clemente and other functionaries of the Cuban Embassy. Contracts totaling R46 million for the delivery to our country of diverse transport equipment were signed in Bucharest by representatives of Cuban and Romanian foreign trade enterprises. The contracts include trucks, microbuses, and vehicles of other types, and it is hoped that an agreement will be reached soon to ship 17 million pesos in other products to Cuba.

FERNANDEZ MELL MEETS WITH DPRK DELEGATION

FL120148 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Text] Oscar Fernandez Mell, a member of Cuba's Communist Party Central Committee and president of the Havana City Provincial People's Government, today met with a delegation of the People's Committee from the city of Pyongyang, DPRK.

The delegation, headed by Paek Hak-yon, first vice president of the committee, which is visiting Havana at the invitation of the provincial government, will hold working sessions with leaders of the Provincial People's Government and will visit industrial and agricultural centers and other social projects.

CUBA, ANGOLA SIGN TRADE AGREEMENT IN LUANDA

FL072305 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 7 Oct 83

[Text] Luanda -- A memorandum of negotiations which analyzes the development of trade relations between Cuba and Angola in recent years and their future development prospects has been signed by representatives of the two countries.

At the present time, the balance of trade favors Cuba. Angola imports 5 million tons of sugar per year from Cuba. The agreements just signed project an increase in the variety of products to be traded. Angola will export to Cuba liquid gas, fish flour, lubricants, and timber. The protocol was signed by Cuban Foreign Trade Minister Ricardo Cabrizas and his Angolan counterpart, Ismael Martins.

CASTRO FETES GRENADA'S BISHOP IN HAVANA

FL081130 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 8 Oct 83

[Text] Last night Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of Cuba's Communist Party Central Committee, hosted a reception in honor of Maurice Bishop, prime minister of Grenada's revolutionary government, and the delegation he heads. The Grenadian leader and his entourage arrived in Havana in transit to their country after paying official visits to Hungary and Czechoslovakia. Attending the reception were Army General Raul Castro, second secretary of the party Central Committee, and Politburo members Carlos Rafael Rodriquez, Armando Hart, and Osmani Cienfuegos.

During its brief stay in our country, the delegation of the sister nation of Grenada toured Cienfuegos Province, where it visited the construction sites of the nuclear power plant and the new refinery. The visitors were accompanied by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro and Humberto Miguel, first secretary of the provincial party in Cienfuegos, and Julian Torres Rizo, Cuban ambassador to Grenada.

1984 ECONOMIC PLAN DISCUSSED IN CIENFUEGOS

FL071945 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1416 GMT 7 Oct 83

[Text] At the meeting held in Cienfuegos to analyze the 1984 economic plan, numerous persons spoke regarding tasks at the national and provincial levels. At the meeting, which was presided over by Humberto Perez Gonzalez, president of the JUCEPLAN [Central Planning Board], matters were discussed related to basic industry, transport, food, agriculture, the Academy of Sciences, and the development of communications and investment. Also debated in Cienfuegos was the local drive related to food supplies, varied industries, and public nutrition. Other subjects considered in this analysis of the 1984 economic plan carried out in Cienfuegos were transport, education, and the construction work done by the government organ in this province.

PENALVER CLOSES FARMERS TRADE UNION PLENUM

FL011210 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 1 Oct 83

[Text] The highly productive forestry worker brigades currently working on the national reforestation plan will plant 100 million timber-yielding trees next year, announced Rene Penalver, member of the Central Committee and secretary general of the Agriculture and Forestry Workers Union [Sindicato Agropecuario y Forestal].

The trade union leader made the announcement while closing the eighth plenum of the union's National Committee held in Santiago de Cuba. He added that next year's plan was drafted to include the experience gained from the millionaire movement in the current reforestation sowing campaign. He said that so far this year, forestry workers have planted nearly 110 million saplings, thus fulfilling their commitment in salute to Agricultural Workers' Day, whose main ceremony will be held today in Santiago de Cuba. It was announced at the meeting that during the first 6 months of this year, 180 of the country's agricultural enterprises realized a profit and the sector's commerical production attained 101 percent of the projected target. It was also announced that during the first 6 months workers exceeded the plan for delivery of cow milk, eggs, poultry and pork meat, honey, corn, beans, citrus fruits, henequen, coffee, and cocoa. Most of the production plan was fulfilled and growth was registered compared with the same period last year. However, it became impossible to fulfill the roots, tubers, garden vegetables, and tobacco goals of the plan due to climatic conditions.